The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 11,884 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— NIZAM	2726	600	R. Haslewood	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th „
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	3800	450	20th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	11th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFICERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan,

Passengers by s. s. Roumania can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th „
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Issued on the first of every month at the *Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 „ „ 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 „ „ 17th „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFRIGERATORS.

A large selection kept in stock for Preserving Meat, Fish, Butter, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Wholesome and Odourless.

For Preserving Ice and Cooling Wines.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
CANTEENS.

COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
FIELD-GLASSES.
QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

TREACHER and Co. have just received a large and handsome selection from the best makers.

	Rs.	a.
Binoculars, for use as Opera or Field Glasses, in flexible morocco cases, with handles, with 6 lense combination glasses, each..Rs. 22-8 and	27	0
Do. do. do. with 12 lense do. 25-0, 27-0, and	31	8
Bijou Opera Glasses, mounted in morocco or Russia leather and in mother-o'-pearl, each ...Rs. 14 to	40	0
Marine Glasses, in strong leather slinging cases with shoulder strap, 12 lense combination glasses ...Rs. 40-0 and	50	0
Military Field Glasses, with 6 lense combination glasses, in strong slinging case, each ...Rs. 34-0 and	45	0
Do. do. do. with 12 lense do. „ 40-0 and	45	0
Telescopic Field Binoculars, in strong black leather slinging case...	36	0
Tourist Glasses, in strong leather slinging case...Rs. 29-0 and	34	0
Binoculars, with three change revolving eye-pieces (for Theatre, Field, and Marine), with 6 lense combination glasses, in strong leather sling cases ...each Rs. 45-0 and	55	0
Do. do. with 12 lense do. do. „ 54-0 and	66	0
Telescopic Binoculars, with ocular adjustment, in strong black leather sling cases. The best article of the kind in India, each ...Rs. 104-0 and	130	0
Do. do. do. mounted in crocodile hide and nickel, in strong black leather sling case ...each	144	0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in. Re. 0 12 | 50 by 22 in. Re. 1 0 | 50 by 23 in Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch Rs. 2. | 56 by 40 inch Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., and GOODALL & SON, the well-known superiority of whose manufactures of these articles guarantees their quality.

THE LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS PURSES, and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constants presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

ACCOUNT AND MEMO BOOKS, BLOTTING BOOKS, CASES AND PADS.

CHUBBS WRITING AND DESPATCH BOXES

CARD CASES, CARDS, MENU AND BALL PROGRAMME CARDS.
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS, JEWEL CASES.
WRITING DESKS AND STATIONERY CABINETS.
DIARIES, LETTER SCALES, ECRITOIRES, PURSES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND FRAMES
IN GREAT VARIETY.

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, PENS AND PENCILS, INKS AND INKSTANDS.
MORDANS GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

FIELD & OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES.

ANEROID & OTHER BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS
FROM THE FIRST MAKERS.

ARTISTS MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARTUS AND CHEMICALS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY ELECTROPLATE.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES.
MAGIC LANTERNS, CAMERA LUCIDAS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, verstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ...	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ...	„ 550
THE "UPRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. ***THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ...	„ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	„ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ...	„ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	„ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ...	„ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

	Rs.	a.
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box ...	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box ...	25	0
Do. do. 2nd quality ...	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and ...	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set ...	2	9
Ditto Ebony ...	2	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinot ...	0	8
TAMBOURINES.		
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter ...	12	0
12 „ „ ...	9	0
11 „ „ ...	6	0
9 „ „ with Tacked Head ...	3	0
„ „ Electroplated Metal Hoop ...	10	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set ...	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and ...	12	0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.		
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and ...	22	0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.		
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to ...	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and ...	35	0
Violin Strings, per set ...	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 Rs. 35 and ...	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to ...	18	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ...	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to ...	20	0
BRASS WHISTLES.		
A large Assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1, 1-4, and ...	1	8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and ...	3	8

	Rs.	a.
CORNETS.		
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in Case complete, Rs. 85 and ...	100	0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and ...	65	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS		
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made) ...	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box ...	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument ...	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (*i.e.*, surounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument ...	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners—In Walnut Case ...	200	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box ...	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box ...	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box ...	40	0
Rose-wood Concertina, 28 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box ...	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box ...	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model by Boosey and Co ...	100	0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate ...	75	0
Do. do. without Lip Plate ...	64	0
Do. do. ...	54	0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box ...	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and ...	25	0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.		
A new stock just received each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and ...	35	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and poletas in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,
FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
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Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
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or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
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THE
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is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No.	Length		Price	
No. 1.	4½ inches long	Rs.	3-0	per box
No. 2.	4 „ „	„	2-12	do.
No. 3.	3½ „ „ (thin)	„	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered
to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000.
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India,
for Re. 1,
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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES,

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IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEP.

This valuable compination of two powerful tonic is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALEi SCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

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PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

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after the acute symptoms have subside, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINCE of URINE.

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CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient fnr a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE entries for these races close on WEDNESDAY, 5th January. The lotteries will be held at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on FRIDAY 7th January.

HUGH R. PEASE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

MEASURING for these races will take place at the flats race-course at 7 a. m., WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1887.

HUGH R. PEASE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS on most favourable terms.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW at "Middle Colaba" consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two bed and Dressing and Bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of certain DRAWING MATERIALS for the Presidency Mathematical Instrument Depot.

A list of articles likely to be required can be seen and other particulars obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.

Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on the 10th instant.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

O ANGLO LUSITANO.—The only ANGLO PORTUGUESE ORGAN in BRITISH INDIA with wide circulation. Subscription PER ANNUM (in advance) in Bombay, Rs. 4; out of Bombay, Rs. 5; out of India, Rs. 7-8. The Manager undertakes to print and translate any documents, &c. English into Portuguese and *vice versa*. Cavel, Bombay.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him on the conduct of the Liquidator, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,350 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Compay's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of GRAIN (RICE, DAL) SCALE &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee, H. C., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Nos. 517 and 530, Bhatt Bazaar, Mandvee, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., in the Dewjee Kessowjee, Sha, and Manockchand Dharamsey Sha, carrying on business in Bombay, as dealers in grain in partnership with Hansraa Dharsey under the name of Dewjee Kessowjee and the 1st named Insolvent Dewjee Kessowjee also under his own name (Insolvents) consisting of bags of rice and dal, loose dal, beam scale, weights, mehta boxes, clock, brass lamps, grind stones, sieves, gunny, oil, tank, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Gooculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff

vs.

The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale, as will shortly be settled by the Court.

The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700, to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.

The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.

Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 4, 1887.

NOTICE.—No. 3854.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888 or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1888-89, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post, up to noon of MONDAY the 17th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the suppyl of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th December 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, who can also write English Correspondence and make himself generally useful in a merchant's office. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating what salary required, to A B., care of this Paper.

TAILOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

A. H. STORRAR and SON, Gold and Silver Chain Makers, 9, Hornby Row.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on MONDAY the 10th instant.

FOR SALE Gulf Arab B. 3 age 5 years. Goes in Saddle and Harness. Price Rs. 150, R., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a Competent TEACHER to teach English for a couple of hours from 8 to 10 a. m. Apply to Head Master, Fort High School.

ON VIEW, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Morenas & Co., valuable Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, to be sold on Wednesday, 5th January.

COAL and KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES, Coffee Roasters and Ludgate Boilers. Prices very moderate. At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a HINDOO or a PORTUGUESE CLERK who has a good knowledge of mercantile accounts and can write a fast and good hand. Apply to "C. F. D." care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—The first day's races will be run on the Mahaluxmee Race-course, on SATURDAY the 8th January 1887. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

AGENTS WANTED for a First Class local Iron Foundry to canvass for orders. Must thoroughly understand the business and be able to influence it. An Englishman preferred. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "Alpha," care of this Office.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are perfect in mechanical construction. complete in every detail, and victorious in every contest. Machine's cleaned, repaired and adjusted. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree, &c., &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE an Excellent Paris-made Landau in very good order.—Apply to H. FOLLET, No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or to A. H. F., care of this Paper

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAMS and BACON.—Fresh supplies, from Maby and Salmon, of their justly celebrated goods are now available at C. N. Patell and Co., No 2, opposite Crawford Market.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

FICHU BROOCHES,—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable fot INVITATION and AMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS; &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1887. See full advertisement in this Paper under the heading—"Sales by Auction." NANU and HORMASJEE.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment jus. opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-8each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Teral Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Re. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act ndian Arms Act. The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam vessel urvey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CAKES for the NEW YEAR are now ready, at 22 Apollo Street and Arthur Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.

Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.

Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.

Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.

Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children

AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post ree on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE,

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Telegraph Department Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from London and Venice; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Mobile (s), Busreh; and Akaba (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Titania (s), Trieste.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this afternoon. Sides will be chosen on the ground. Players are requested to bring two jerseys—White and Black, and Yellow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Dr. A. P. Cama reports:—Total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,707, the daily average being 87. Total new admissions were 1,215. Number of children vaccinated, 98.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekur, Senior Judicial Clerk of the Presidency Magistrate's Court, who proceeded on three months' privilege leave, returned to Bombay and took over charge of his duties at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch—The daily average attendance for the month of December was 216·18, and admissions 2,257. The prevailing diseases were fevers 590 and bowel complaints 481.—Khetwadi Branch.—Daily average attendance 211, and admissions 1,848. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa and dysentery.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Three Mahomedan lads, named Abdool Curreem, Culloo Booran, and Mahomed Seerkhan, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having stolen a dhotur, valued 4 annas, the property of a Purdasee ramosee in charge of the Dawood Baugh at Cammatteepoora. They were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

GAMBLERS.—Sanguldip Syud Ebrahim and nine other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Khoja Street, on Friday night last, the 31st ultimo, with cards, dice and money. They pleaded guilty, and accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, another Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 this evening:—

Grand March	Of the Peers (from the Opera Iolanthe)	A. Sullivan.
Grand Fantasia	Episodes in a Soldier's Life	Kappy.
Valse	Tender and True	Bucalossi.
Operatic Selection	La Stradella	Flowtow.
Galop	Polo	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Cruickshank Road, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, apparently about 25 years of age, who was found lying dead in the new sewer in course of construction opposite the Bori Bunder Railway Station, at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Hurree Rama, a labourer at the new Fort sewerage works, deposed that at 6-30 a.m. yesterday, on going down into the sewer, he saw the body of the deceased lying in the water at the bottom. Witness immediately came out and reported the matter to the police, and the body was removed by the order of Inspector Burns. There was a large wound at the back of the head and the skull was fractured. The sewer was about twenty feet deep, the bottom was rocky and contained about two feet of water. Subdarkhan Hyder Khan, P. C. No 662 A., corroborated the statement made by the last witness, and further stated that the sewer was protected by a bamboo fencing, but not so high as it now is, the fencing being only 18 inches high in some places on Sunday. At this stage the inquest was adjourned to this day for further enquiry.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.—A dramatic amateur performance was given at the Gaiety Theatre on Sunday night by the members of the club in celebration of their third annual social gathering. The first piece for representation was the comedy of "The Secret," in which Mr. A. N. Pleader as Moses and Mr. Dady R. Gazdar as Valere were very loudly applauded. The other characters of Cecil and Dupis were also very ably sustained by Mr. B. Lalcaca and C. Kapadia, while Mr. N. Writer as Lady Angelica also came off well, small as the character was. The piece was followed by the farce of "Box and Cox," in which Mr. B. Lalcaca as Box continually kept the audience in roars of laughter. The whole concluded with a comedy in Gujarati, entitled "Gustad Goodee Chopru," which was translated and adapted for the occasion by one of the members of the club from an English piece. Mr. M. N. Mehta as Ukerji Adagra carried the palm in this piece; Mr. B. Mody as Gustad was in no way inferior, and very deservedly gained the hearty applause of the spectators. Mr. Dady R. Gazdar was also prominent in the rôle of Shirine and Mr. S. H. Chesson delighted the audience particularly in his Bania character. The other rôles of Munchershaw Makhmaroo and Cowasji Kamdin were also ably filled by Messrs. P. R. Wallace and K. B. Choksey. On the whole it was a great success. A string band was in attendance.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE JAIN VIDYASHALA.

THE distribution of prizes to the boys of the Jain Vidyashala took place on the evening of the 1st inst. in the Oopashraya Hall of Shree Shantinath temple, near Pydhoni. The Oopashraya Hall and the verandas were nicely decorated with chandeliers, moons, and coloured lanterns for the occasion. The gathering was presided over by Rai Bahadoor Baboo Badridas Kalikadas, Jeweller to the Viceroy and Patron of the Jain Association of India. Among others who graced the hall with their presence were Messrs. Talackchand Maneckchand, J.P., president of the Jain Association of India; Fakerchand Premchand Roychand, president of the Bombay Branch of the Jain Prasarak Sabha; Babu Panalal Poonemchand, J.P., Jeweller; Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal; Dr. Jamnadass Premchand; Messrs. Premchand Virpal and Hurruckchand Raichand, Managers of the Institution. There were also present Sheth Motichand Hurruckchand, Sheth Shobagchand Bhaichand, Messrs. Maneckial Ghelabhai, president of the Baroda Branch of the Jain Prasarak Sabha, Fatechand Kapoorchand, Amorlakh Poonemchand, Kesarichand Bhaichand, Bhagoobhai Malookchand, Panaji Bhimaji, Chenaji Narsingji, and a large number of well-known gentlemen of the Jain community.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Dayabhai Ootemchand, who explained the object of the meeting, and called on Babu Bridhichand Poonemchand, secretary of the Jain Vidyashala, to read the detailed report of this institution, which alluded to the satisfactory progress the institution had made during the last six months.

Several students then gave recitations in the Sanskrit, Magdhie, and Gujarati languages, and they were much admired for their deliberate and excellent delivery.

The prizes having been distributed, Rai Bahadoor Badridas Kalikadas, Messrs. Talackchand Maneckchand, Fatechand Kapoorchand and several other gentlemen made a few remarks. They were glad that they were able to be present at such a gathering. The facts and figures given in the report were very interesting, and the progress made during the last six months appeared to them to be satisfactory. The Sanskrit class newly-opened in the Jain community was a good institution in their opinion, and it was desirable for the Jains to learn Sanskrit and Magdhie, which was their classical tongue, as well as Gujarati and English.

Babu Bridhichand Poonemchand then rose and said he and everybody assembled there were glad to see Rai Budridas Bahadoor among them, and cordially thanked him for kindly accepting the patronship of the Jain Vidyashala, on behalf of the managing committee.

Rai Budridass Bahadoor and the gentlemen present then left the Hall amid loud cheers, given by the boys of the school.

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THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances connected with the collision in the Bombay harbour between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, resumed their investigations at the Fort Police Court yesterday. The following gentlemen composed the Court, under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Staff Commander J. E. Tully, R.N., of H. M. S. Bacchante, Captain O. R. Young, of the s.s. St. Bernard, Captain George Windsor, of the s.s. Accomac, and Captain W. Saunders, of the s. s. Inchgarvie.

Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Burder on behalf of the captain and owners (Persian Steam Navigation Company) of the King Arthur, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, represented the master and owner (Mr. George Shepherd) of the s.s. Zuari.

Mr. Little called and examined Captain Francis John Raffin, of the King Arthur, who said: I hold a certificate of competency as master granted by the Government of Bombay, issued on the 15th April 1872. I have been 15 years as master of sailing ships and steamers. I have been 7 years as master in the service of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, and 3 years in command of the King Arthur. She is a screw steamer built at Inverkeithin in 1874, 263 ft. long, iron built, 130 H. P., with a registered tonnage of 1047·49. I believe she is fully insured for about £13,000. I had a crew of 54 all told, 3 navigating officers, 3 engineers and a clerk among them. I had six boats, each capable of carrying on an average 30 each, about 18 life belts and 12 life buoys. On the evening of the 17th there were 17 passengers on board and a general cargo. She drew 16ft. 6in. aft and 14 ft. 6in. forward. I had about 8ft. free-board. I completed my cargo when lying at anchor in the middle ground, and weighed anchor at about one on the morning of the 18th, when every bit of the cargo was stowed away. Except some cases of kerosine oil I had no deck cargo. There were 200 to 300 cases stowed 4 to 5 feet high. There was nothing on my steamer that night forward of the bridge to obscure the view. When the chief officer reported all the cargo stowed and hatches battened down, I ordered him to pipe to stations, and to tell the chief engineer to get the steam ready. He did so and reported all ready, and I and the pilot went up on the bridge. The anchor was hove right up and the engine room telegraph was then rung stand-by. The pilot then ordered to go full speed ahead. The engines did not move immediately, and I shouted down the sky-light to know why they didn't start. The reply was that as soon as the water was out of the engines she would start. This she did a minute-and-a-half after the order had been given, and we proceeded out under the charge of the pilot. He was on the bridge with Mr. Tomlinson, myself, the third officer and three men were at the wheel. One man was also standing by with the hand-lead though it was not used. About 20 minutes after we started we saw several lights on the port bow, ranging about 8 points from bow to beam. I thought they were the lights of lighters, buggalows and fishing boats. A little while after I noticed a light trying to cross my bow. The pilot had ordered the whistle to be blown. The order was carried out. It was blown once, but the warning was too late, and an order was at once given to go full speed astern. When I saw a collision was unavoidable I went to the engine-room sky-light to see if the engines had started astern. Being satisfied that they were going I came back along the bridge to take my place forward, and when I had got about 15 feet the collision took place. I shouted "stop" and "go ahead slow." I ordered two boats to be got ready. I asked the pilot to look after the ship, and I rushed away to the bows to save life. When I got there I found that we had struck the Zuari about midships between her two boats on her starboard side. Her engines were then going full speed astern. This I judged by the action of the propeller in the water. I shouted to some one to stop her and somebody replied there was no one to stop and the engine-room was filling. I remained on my bows passing the passengers, who were coming over the boats of the Zuari, assisted by Mr. Tomlinson, the chief and second officers, the serang, and others of my crew. After all the passengers were aboard I picked up a lantern from my deck and went a board the Zuari, followed by the serang, at my direction, with another lantern. We went about a portion of the decks hailing for persons, and holding up the lights. We went forward of the funnel and found no one there, and then went below the hatchway. I saw nobody there except some luggage floating about in 18 inches of water, owing to a list to port which she had. I then went on the starboard side of the main deck forward of the funnel, and there was no one there. I then approached the breach made by the King Arthur and there found four bodies, three men and one woman. They were dead, having been crushed. One was a young fair-skinned Portuguese, the two other men were Hindoos, one an elderly Hindoo woman. The Portuguese was lying on the port side of my stern, one Hindoo had the stern jamming him against the boiler casing and the other two men and woman were on the starboard side of the stern. I then went aft the funnel, held up my light and hailed, but received no reply. There were a few lights, but their wicks were only glowing with no flame. Just then I heard the water rushing over the bulwarks. The serang and I then went on board my ship, and when I got on my bows again I shouted to go full speed astern, as there was no one on board the Zuari. I then went down on deck and had proceeded as far as the bridge when the Zuari commenced to sink. She went down head foremost with a list to port and just heeled us over to starboard. My boats were meanwhile going about picking up any stray passenger in the water. The boats returned before the ship was anchored, and I then ordered, after we had anchored, the cutter to remain with a red light over the wreck to warn ships.

Did you notice your side lights at all? When we piped to stations they were placed near the screens and lighted, and when we weighed anchor they were put into position.

When did you first see the lights of the Zuari? Just a few minutes before the collision, one dull light bearing about a couple of points on our port bow. I did not particularly notice it, believing it to be a buggalow light, until I saw her going across my bows. I then saw her mast.

Are you certain it was on the port bow? Yes, it was more than a point and a half.

Is it usual to go full speed ahead when going out of the harbour? Well, it generally takes two or three minutes before the engines can accumulate steam to go full speed. I think her speed was about 5 knots an hour from the time she started until she was going astern.

How long was she going astern before she struck? About 4 or 5 minutes. Altogether about 6 minutes before and after the collision.

How long did it take to stop and go full speed astern, when going a head at 5 knots an hour? About 7 minutes to stop her headway. I had made out the Zuari to be a steamer before I went to the sky-light to see if the engines were going astern.

What orders were given to the helmsman? To port his helm just before the order to go full speed astern.

How many points had the steamer changed her course? About 4 or 5 up to the moment of the collision.

How do you account for the Zuari's present position? By our going slow ahead and almost holding our own with the tide drifting a little to the northwards and the Zuari going full speed astern. It was a fine night, clear overhead, with a little moon and a blue haze over the horizon.

What damage was done to your steamer? The plates and frames on both my bows were broken and the deck at the fore end of the forecastle started. I don't think the repairs will be done for anything under Rs. 20,000.

Were any injured persons brought on board from the Zuari? Yes, about 8 or 9, and they were sent to hospital.

What in your opinion was the cause of the collision? The Zuari attempting to cross my bows from port to starboard and showing no coloured lights.

Did not one of your passengers die? Yes, but he was dying when he came on board. He came on board to die.

Examined by Mr. Russell: I do not believe that any of my men were asleep when we left our moorings.

How many men go on a watch? An officer and two men.

Was there any object to keep all your men up? Yes, to secure the anchor and the ladder aft. It is usual to keep them up until after the pilot leaves. It took 15 or 20 minutes to get the anchor up.

The collision, I understand, took place 20 minutes after you weighed anchor? Yes about 20 or 25. The anchor is stowed away in the bows.

There was a haze you say? Yes there was about 23 degrees above the horizon.

Is it not a fact that a haze affects the rays of a green light? But there was no green light.

I did not ask that? I can't say. I have not studied it. I leave that to philosophers?

Could you see the Sunk Rock Light? Yes, dimly; and as we went down the harbour I could see it clearer. When I give the order full speed ahead I don't expect her to go at once, but gradually work up to that speed.

Are the engines of the same age as the ship, or have they ever been renewed? Yes, the boilers only have been renewed. I was not anxious when the engines did not go full speed ahead at once. The lights I saw were from ½ to ¾ of a mile distant, and I noticed several that were higher than the others.

Did you notice any particularly higher? Yes, two; one chanced to be the Zuari's and the other belonged to the buggalow. The latter passed under my stern.

Under what helm was your ship going when the order hard-aport was given? We were going a S.-S. W. course. My belief is that it was slightly to port.

You did not hear anyone discuss what the white light was you saw, and which turned out to be on board the Zuari? No, nothing was said in my hearing.

You gave no order to the helmsman? No; I do not interfere.

Was this white light reported to the bridge? No; lights were reported but none in particular.

Then I may take it the Zuari's light was not reported to you by anyone in the bows? No.

Will you undertake to swear there was no green light showing on the Zuari? Yes.

Will you swear that there was none after what the chief officer stated in evidence before the coroner? Yes.

He said he saw a masthead light and a green light on the starboard bow? I swear I did not hear that read out when the coroner read Mr. Lovell's evidence to him. If he said so, it is untrue.

Will you swear that the Zuari was never on your starboard bow? I have sworn so.

How was the light when you saw it? It appeared stationary till I saw her funnel, when she came very fast right across my bows. She starboarded at a quarter of a mile, and then closed fast on us.

Was it a right manœuvre to go hard a-port when a steamer, a quarter of a mile away, is coming across your bows from port to starboard? Yes, under the circumstances. I did not notice how the Sunk Rock bear. Immediately after the collision it bore W. by S.

Did the pilot tell you that the collision was caused in his opinion by the Zuari being on the wrong side of the channel? Yes, he said the Zuari had no business to be on that side of the channel. I knew that as well as he did. My view is that this is a narrow channel, and the rule of the road should be followed.

If you had seen the green light of the Zuari on your port bow, what would you have done? I should have kept on my course; it was her duty to go under my stern. If a collision was imminent I would have blown my whistle, stopped and reversed the engines.

Examined by Mr. Burder: But you never saw the green light at all? No, neither before or after.

The lights on the port bow were reported collectively, were they not? Yes, the Zuari's light was not reported in particular.

When you ran forward after the collision, did you see or hear anything of the captain of the Zuari? Nothing at all.

Did you make any attempt to find him? Yes, to ask him to stop or cause the engines to be stopped. I inquired for him and the engineers.

Did any one else inquire for them? Yes, my serang also called out. He got quite hoarse over it.

But no captain appeared? No, no captain appeared.

If he and the engineers had been about the decks, you must have seen them? Yes.

Could you have seen them if they were in the boats? No, I never looked in the boats. There were four.

Did the captain report himself after being brought aboard your ship? No.

Then how did you find out he was the captain? I inquired and heard from a clerk that he had been drowned. But the third officer said he had picked him up off the boat and then brought him to me.

Mr. Russell submitted this was perfectly irrelevant.

Mr. Burder: I only wish to show what kind of a man the captain was.

Mr. Little: Did you hear any whistle from the Zuari? No, I did not.

If you did not see the side-lights, when you went on board, did it not occur to you to look for the lamps? No, I was too intent on saving life. This is not a narrow channel.

As the president expressed an opinion that the question as to what the captain of the Zuari did, would not affect any decision the Court might arrive at, Mr. Russell would not cross-examine the witness on that point, on the facts elicited by Mr. Burder.

Commander Tully: Did you see when you went on board the Zuari if one of the boats was made ready to assist in saving life? No. I saw two boats on their chocks.

If it had been could you have seen it? No, there was the forward boat between me and the other boats.

Who were on the look-out? One man was, but there were several others, the chief of them securing the anchor forward. The man had nothing to do but keep a look-out. All the lights on the port bow could not have belonged to the same steamer. Mine is a right-handed propeller.

James Lowell, the chief officer of the King Arthur, said: "I hold a first mate's ticket issued on the 7th October 1879 by the Government of Bombay." I have been 6 years in this Company. We weighed anchor at about one a.m., and I was in the forecastle with the serang and five lascars. About 1-23, I heard the pilot sing out "look out" and all at once I saw a steamer two points on our port bow. I gave the serang orders for the men to go abaft the windlass, because the steamer was almost on the top of us, and to prevent them being crushed. We then went on board and assisted the passengers on my ship. Our steamer having her fore-watertight compartment full of water, I gave orders to the carpenter to stand by the main well and report any increase of water as we were sinking a little forward. The look-out man forward did not report the Zuari's light. The first I saw of her was her funnel and her masthead light. I saw no colored light.

You gave evidence before the coroner? Yes.

And did you say there that you saw the green light of the Zuari? No, I never said that; it was a mistake.

Mr. Russell: You were on your oath Mr. Lovell? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Your statement was read over to you and you signed it? Yes, but I do not recollect mentioning about the green light of the Zuari.

Then I may take it you do not recollect what you said before the coroner? I do recollect what I said. I said I saw a bright masthead light burning very dull, but I did not mention anything about the green light.

Then after you read in the papers that you had said you went to the coroner? Yes, I went next day. I had no conversation with Captain Raffin before I spoke to the coroner, so help me God.

Now is it not a fact, Mr. Lovell, that you did see the green light of the Zuari that night? No, sir, I did not. The light should have been about 300 feet from us when the Zuari was coming on us. When I called out to the pilot to go full-speed astern I was probably under the impression that the King Arthur was going 5 to 6 knots ahead. I entered the accident in the official log. I entered the accident in the log book on the same Saturday.

Woolston Link Papi, the third officer of the King Arthur, said he held a certificate of competency issued in 1884 by the local Government. He was on the bridge at one a.m. on the 18th, when the ship weighed anchor, near the telegraph. He noticed several small lights on the port bow, and at the time of the collision he was by the telegraph.

He remembered after he started that Mr. Speller remarked to him and Mr. Tomlinson to notice one particular light which was higher than the others, and that it belonged to the salt boat. Witness saw the lights approaching and then as ordered blew the whistle. After that he was asked by the pilot if the ship was going astern, as he had rung the telegraph. Witness saw the dial and noticed it was at full speed astern. After the collision he was asked to put the telegraph stop and slow ahead. Then he went down into the engine room and told the engineer to go dead slow. Witness lowered the cutter and then got blue lights and sockets ready from the store-room. Afterwards witness entered the starboard cutter and pulled away to where the Zuari was. While passing the King Arthur's bows he noticed three persons clinging to a boat. He called out to the mate in the bows to save them, and he went on and picked the three lascars and a passenger who were clinging to buckets. Witness then heard cries further off. He pulled alongside and found two men sitting on a capsized boat, and two swimming near it. He assisted the two men in the water first and then the men who were on the boat. Witness asked where the captain was, and a lascar answered that he was in the water with them and was picked up. He then went forward in his boat and found the captain, the chief engineer and the third engineer there. Witness found no one else. While rowing back witness met another boat which had been sent out to assist him. He took the men on board and reported having saved them to the captain and the pilot. Witness had not heard the Zuari whistle at all, but he noticed higher a light, of which he spoke of; it bore about four points on the port bow. He could not say how long that was. Witness looked through the glasses at the mast-head light and saw it burning very dim but saw no green light.

Mr. Russell: Suppose half-a-dozen persons swear solemnly that the green light was lit and burning, would you venture to contradict them? Yes, I would.

What are your duties on the bridge? Do you loaf about generally, or do any thing in particular? I am generally in charge of the telegraph when the ship gets under weigh, and remain in charge till the pilot leaves the ship, when I blew the whistle I did not know that the white light I saw belonged to a steamer.

James Rozario, the chief engineer of the King Arthur, said: I hold a ticket as a first-class engineer, issued in April last by the Bombay Government. I got an order at 1-5 a.m. to go full speed ahead and carried out that order in six minutes after it was given. At 1-25 I got an order to stop and go full speed astern. Three or four minutes after I had reversed, I felt a slight shock, but did not know what it was. At 1-28 I stopped and at 1-30 went slow ahead. I afterwards received a verbal order to keep the engines going very slow ahead. At 2-15 I stopped and went full speed astern immediately I got the order.

Hera Dewa, a lascar, on the King Arthur, and the man who was on the look-out on the morning of the accident, said he was in the bows of the ship on the port side. He went on duty at 1 a. m. He reported a white light on the port side but nothing further. He could not say what time elapsed between then and the collision, as he had no watch. It must have been, he thought about a minute or two. He could not tell if it belonged to a steamer, but thought it belonged to a pattimar. He only came to know that it was a steamer when the collision took place. Witness saw no other lights, neither white nor coloured. When he saw a collision was imminent, he ran away from the bows. Witness saw no other lights on the port bow, he only saw one, dim and slightly high. As soon as it came quite close all of a sudden he ran away. He looked to see if there was a green light but did not notice it. It was not a fact that he saw a green light on his starboard bow.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 17th Dec. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Black
Miss Black
Col J M Barnett
Col H C Barnett
Mr T A Payne
Capt and Mrs Barrow and infant
Miss Morgan
Mr Ramasami Aiengar
Mr F M Shaw
Miss D Burne
Mr D C Blair
Mr William Brown

Rev Mr and Mrs Bacon
Col Justice
Mr E Taylor
Mr and Mrs Bennett and infant
Rev Harper
Miss Kennett
Mr R Mitchell
Mr J Jennings
Mr W H Rogers
Mr T Rogers
Mr and Mrs Markwell

FROM BRINDISI.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen
Capt Sinclair
Mr J Young
Mr and Mrs J M Ziffo
Dr C W Kernot
Col White, RE
Mr T Angus
Mr O Callaghan
Mr Chamberlane
Mr P Ralli

Mr G Johnston
Col F Wiggins
Mr W Touch
Mrs W Jacob
Mr J M Andrews
Mr and Mrs Theo Thomas
Mr and Mrs Framstedt
Mr F M Stephen
Mr W G Scott
Mr K Henry

FROM VENICE.

Lady Brassey
Hon Mabelle
Hon Muriel
Hon Marie
Hon Miss Lawrence
Mr Maurice de Graz
Mr Le Grand Cannon

The Earl of Buckinghamshire
Mr R B Hennekey
Mr and Mrs Johnstone
Mr and Mrs Stainton
Mr A C Bicknell

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Major Rochfort
Don F A de la Vega

Don D E da Silva

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Th Ziffo & 2 infs
Mr Alexandroff
Mr Mavrogovdato

Mr V Bizot
Mr J C Arrol
Mr and Mrs Walter

FROM ADEN.—Mr G Baker.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

TUESDAY being the anniversaries of the deaths of the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice, the Queen and members of the Royal Family visited the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, where a special service was performed by the Dean of Windsor.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, opened the new buildings on the Thames Embankment for Sion College on Wednesday.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed a member of the Governor's Council at Bombay. Lieut.-General Sir C. Arbuthnot and Mr. P. P. Hutchins have been appointed members of the Council at Calcutta.

The Princess Beatrice is convalescent, and her infant is well.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

A Conference was held at Rhyl, on Tuesday, to form a North Wales Liberal Federation. Mr. Mundella and other members of Parliament were present, as was also Mr. Schnadhorst.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, informed a deputation on Tuesday, that the Government had no intention of introducing a new Licensing Bill.

The Lord Chancellor on Monday distributed prizes to successful students of the City and Guilds of London Institute for Technical Science, and he strongly urged the necessity and propriety of giving the best work possible in all cases.

A public meeting, which was attended by the Primate, many Bishops and Church dignitaries, peers, and members of Parliament, was held on Friday at the Mansion-house in support of the movement for building a Church House as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, and subscriptions to the amount of £13,500 were announced.

A deputation from Portsmouth had an interview on Saturday with Lord G. Hamilton to represent the hardship of dismissing 500 workmen from the dockyard. Lord G. Hamilton said the Admiralty were only carrying out the view of the late Government, but he would consider whether any arrangement for partial employment to hired men could be made.

The Judges at York, on Saturday, decided that Mr. M'Arthur was not duly returned for the Buckrose Division of the county, his opponent. Mr. Sykes, having a majority of votes, and was therefore entitled to the seat. Mr. M'Arthur was declared entitled to his costs in respect of the recriminatory petition, on account of an irregularity on the part of Mr. Sykes's agent.

The Bank rate of discount was yesterday raised from 4 to 5 per cent.

Mr. Barwick Baker, the originator of the Reformatory system, died at Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, on Friday, aged 79.

A new belted cruiser, the Narcissus, for the Royal Navy was launched on Wednesday at Hull.

A large steel cruiser, built for the Chinese Government, was launched yesterday at the Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Numerous disasters at sea during the recent gales have been reported lately, and many lives have been lost. Two lifeboats from St. Anne's and Southport were capsized on Friday morning, and 27 men were drowned. The Lytham lifeboat, which had started with the same object, that of reaching a vessel in distress, was successful, and saved the crew of 12 men.

Two descending trucks on an incline at the Cwmpennar Colliery came into collision on Friday, with two ascending trucks. Three men were killed, and others sustained severe injuries. There is reason to apprehend that the collision was maliciously caused.

A fire broke out on Saturday night at Queen's College, Oxford, whereby four sets of rooms were completely destroyed.

A weaver, at Holmfirth, who had been fined for damaging his work, on Saturday, drowned himself and his two little children.

Six Skye crofters, who had been found guilty of rioting and resistance to the sheriff's officers, were sentenced at Edinburgh to three months' imprisonment.

A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in a house at Sutton, Surrey, and a French family consisting of the mother and four daughters were burnt to death. A son escaped, but was severely burnt.

George Harmer, convicted of murder, was executed on Monday in Norwich Gaol.

The application of Mr. Dillon, M.P., to be allowed to adduce oral evidence in answer to the application against him was argued on Monday, before the Queen's Bench, Dublin, but the Judges refused it. On Tuesday Mr. Dillon (his counsel having retired) argued against the application, but the Judges decided that the language addressed to public meetings was unlawful, and Mr. Dillon must give securities to keep the peace.

Eight men who had been captured by the police armed and disguised, near Castleisland, Kerry, have been convicted at Cork Assizes.

The Local Government Board for Ireland has issued an order dissolving the Board of Guardians for New Ross, who have appropriated a portion of the workhouse for the accommodation of evicted tenants who have a special dietary, and are exempted from the workhouse clothing.

OBITUARY.—Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals J. Balfour, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. H. Smithett, R. (Ben.) A. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Anthony Stewart, Ben.S.C.; Capt. S. W. Buller, Ben. Ret.; Sir Henry E. Paulet; Gen. J. E. Collings, C.B.; Major W. O'Bryen Taylor; Mr. Barwick L. Baker; Mr. Edward H. Wilson; Mr. R. H. Patterson; Hon. A. K. Digby.

The Bulgarian delegates, who are still in Vienna, on Tuesday made a formal offer of the Bulgarian throne to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who replied that he must consult the Emperor of Austria, but he had reason to believe that he would be acceptable as a candidate both to the Emperor and to the Czar.

Gadban Pasha having failed to intimidate the Bulgarian Ministry has now adopted a more placable tone —it is believed in consequence of instructions to that effect from Constantinople.

M. Goblet has formed a Ministry in Paris. On Saturday M. Goblet made a declaration in both Chambers that the new Ministry would follow in foreign affairs the same policy as their predecessors. After several refusals by other statesmen the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been accepted by M. Emile Flourens, a brother of a noted Communist leader of 1870, and who has hitherto had no Parliamentary experience.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday a request of the new Ministry for a two months' vote was made on account, the Budget not having yet been voted. The request was granted.

The consideration in committee of the German Army Bill has been concluded, and there is now a probability that the Bill will pass without any serious opposition, although some modification of details are threatened.

There have been no further hostile demonstrations by the Soudan rebels, and the British Government has decided to reduce immediately the military force now in Egypt.

Signor Minghetti, the eminent Italian statesman, died on Friday.

The Italian Ministry have decided to determine the commercial treaties with France and Austria.

General Sir F. Roberts has completed his plan for an attack on the Burmese rebel leader Boshway, and the expedition, in six columns, under General Low will start on the 16th inst.

Lord Dufferin, continuing his tour, has visited Madura, Tanjore, and Pondicherry. He is expected to proceed from Madras by sea to Calcutta, where he will arrive on Wednesday evening.

The Viceroy has sanctioned the enlistment of 2,000 natives in Northern India for services as police in Burma.

The tariff debate is proceeding in the United States Senate, the Protectionists striving to maintain the duties on woollen goods and reducing those on sugar and tobacco with a bounty to American sugar producers.

The Home Government has informed the Queensland Ministers that they cannot approve the annexation of New Guinea unless the colonies are prepared to defray the expenses of administration.

The Natal Legislative Council has passed resolutions in favour of annexing both the Reserve and Eastern Zululand to the colony, the natives being willing and desirous of such a course.

It is believed that the Zulus are preparing to attack the Boer settlements in reprisal for maltreatment of the natives.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

A NEW candidate for the Bulgarian throne has appeared in the person of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, a distant relative of the late Prince Consort, and an officer in the Austrian army. The Bulgarian delegates offered the crown to the Prince on Tuesday, Dec. 14. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, the Prince first said that he did not feel worthy to succeed Prince Alexander of Battenburg. Afterwards, however, he consented to be nominated, provided the Emperor of Austria and the Czar approved his candidature. Later the Prince was received by the Emperor of Austria and by Count Kalnoky, and assurances were given him that his candidature would not be objected to. Nevertheless, the Prince's candidature is not Austrian in the sense that the Austrian Government started it. I have authority for saying that the Vienna Cabinet had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The Prince's name was suggested some weeks ago to the Bulgarian Government, and one of the objects of the delegates in visiting Vienna was to see his Highness. The delegates themselves are very reticent on the whole subject of the candidature; but it may be taken for certain that the approval given them by Count Kalnoky is no more than that which would be given to any candidate favoured by the Bulgarians themselves and likely to be accepted by the great Powers. Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, is understood to be supporting Prince Ferdinand warmly; and it is said that the German Emperor has written to the Czar, appealing to his Majesty to accept the candidature, and thereby to put an end to the Bulgarian trouble. If correctly reported, the German Emperor alludes in his letter to his great age, and to his wish to end his day with peace around him."

The *Vorstadt Zeitung* says that the Crown Prince, giving a breakfast yesterday to which Prince Ferdinand was invited, informed his guests that they were going to meet the future Prince of Bulgaria. The Prince, who is twenty-five years old, is a stalwart young man, with thick hair brushed up without a parting, firm, clear eyes, and a pronounced Bourbon nose, which gives him some resemblance to his uncle the Duc de Nemours. He is the owner of one of the finest ornithological collections in Europe, and takes such a strong interest in all that relates to birds that he has been nicknamed Ferdinand the Fowler. He has also a very valuable collection of precious stones, and is noted for his generosity in making presents of jewellery to his friends and relations. He was formerly in the Hussars, but is now a lieutenant of Hungarian Honveds. He is believed and believes himself to be a *persona grata* at St. Petersburg. He was sent to Russia at the Czar's coronation, and on that occasion received a Russian decoration. His mother, the Princess Clementine of Orleans, has instilled into him a strong affection for his French cousins; and his political opinions, so far as he has expressed any, are of a distinctly Orleanist and constitutional kind.

The *Standard's* correspondent says that, from a conversation which he had with the deputation on Wednesday, it is evident that they are much pleased with the Prince. He discussed his candidature with them, declared that he was willing to accept the throne, and said, "The Czar wishes me well." The deputation promised to report on the subject to Sophia, as their powers from the Sobranje did not extend to offering or accepting any candidature; to which, however, they added their personal opinion that if the Prince were accepted by all the Powers he would also be adopted by the Sobranje. The assent of Russia is a doubtful point in the case of a prince who is a Roman Catholic, and is also rich enough to be independent; whose brother sits in the Hungarian Upper House as a Magnate, and whose sister is the wife of the Archduke Joseph, commander of the Hungarian Honved army. Prince Ferdinand's candidature, which is already dubbed that of "women and priests," will, when all the circumstances are known, present a story of romance probably unparalleled in the history of king-making. It was started by the Prince's mother, the daughter of Louis Philippe, was launched with the assistance of influential Catholic dignitaries, and whatever prospect of success it has depends on the influence of the Czarina over her husband.

The Ambassadors of five of the Powers recently represented to the Porte that Gadban Pasha was playing a double game at Sophia. On Monday, Dec. 13, the Ambassadors of France, Italy, and Austria informed Said Pasha that, notwithstanding the Porte's recent circular recommending the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature for the Bulgarian throne, Gadban Pasha was stated to have expressed as his personal opinion that the Bulgarians would do better to wait until the re-election of Prince Alexander became possible. The Council of Ministers have had under discussion and, according to the reports current in diplomatic circles, have forwarded to the Palace a proposal for the dismissal of Gadban Pasha. The Ottoman Commissioner is in any case about to visit Constantinople on leave of absence.

A later telegram says that the members of the Bulgarian deputation deny that the proposal made to Prince Ferdinand Saxe-Coburg that he should become a candidate for the throne of the principality originated with the Bulgarian Government. They affirm positively that, though the question is receiving the consideration of their Government, his Highness's candidature has not been accepted. It appears that Prince Ferdinand proposed himself for the vacant throne, and the Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador took it upon himself to become the exponent of Austrian intentions in proposing the Prince of Saxe-Coburg.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* had an interview on December 16, with Prince Ferdinand, the new candidate for the Bulgarian throne. The Prince stated that he had advised the three Bulgarian gentlemen who called upon him to come to terms with Russia. If they were sure of the Czar's approval of his nomination as Prince of Bulgaria, and had the consent of the Powers to his election by the Chamber, he would then tell them on what conditions he would be willing to accept the throne. The Prince went on to say:—"There is too much politics, too much excitement, far too much quarrelsomeness and party strife in Bulgaria at present, which is quite natural. I undertake a task which, every one will agree will be hard and troublesome, at least in the beginning of governing that country. I would rule Bulgaria for the Bulgarians, make it cease to be the battle-field of European policies and jealousies, which do good to none, least of all to the country itself. I am, perhaps, one of the most independent men in Europe, and would never consent to bury my youth in Bulgaria, should it wish still to be the bone of contention, now between England and Russia, now between Russia and Turkey, or England and Turkey, and so forth. I shall never forget the family ties that bind me to the English Court, but still less can I ever leave out of mind that Russia has sacrificed for Bulgaria a hundred thousand men and a milliard of roubles: that it was Russian blood that liberated Bulgaria. With this obligation of Bulgaria towards Russia constantly in mind, I could not err in my path. In governing that country, Russia must have the foremost influence, of course, within the limits of European law and existing treaties. Nothing should happen in Bulgaria which could wound Russian feeling, and, as I firmly believe that Bulgaria should have as little to do with politics as possible, there remains wide scope for satisfying the just claims of all other countries as regards trade and matters of civilization in general. That would be my programme were I called upon to formulate one, and I would refuse to be sent down by the European Powers to Bulgaria to carry out their policy so far as it is not also my own. In a word, Bulgaria, in my opinion, should become a second Belgium."

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,331,503
Remitted from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1886	6,880,700
Balance to be remitted from 26th Dec. 1886 to 31st March, 1887	6,450,803

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. DILLON.

JUDGMENT in the application against Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was delivered on Tuesday, Dec. 14, in the Dublin Queen's Bench. Justices O'Brien and Johnson declared the scheme against rent known as the "plan of campaign" totally illegal, and calculated to provoke a social war. They called upon Mr. Dillon within twelve days to find securities—himself in £1,000 and two others in a like amount—to be of good behaviour, or in default to be committed to prison for six months. Mr. Dillon spoke for an hour and a half in his own defence. He said that the work he had engaged in, that of advising tenants to combine against the payment of rents which they could not pay would put a stop to agrarian crime—a task which all the power of the Government could not accomplish. If he was guilty Sir Redvers Buller was also guilty, because both were doing the same thing, though by different means—he (Mr. Dillon) by urging the tenants to combine, and General Buller by refusing police protection and bringing pressure to bear upon the landlords to make them reduce rack-rents. That the tenants were lightly responding to the appeal which was being made to them was shown by the fact that never in its history was the country so free from crime as at present. Whatever the decision of the court, the work in which he was engaged would still go on. The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied on Mr. Dillon's speech, maintaining that "the plan of campaign" was unlawful, and would, if persisted in, lead to anarchy. Mr. Justice O'Brien delivered the judgment of the court. He said the combination in which the defendant was concerned was clearly, distinctly, and absolutely illegal, and in making this pronouncement the court was exercising not an authority vested in it by ancient statutes, but an inherent authority vested in it by reason of its undoubted function of preserving the peace and maintaining the law of the country.

While the Government, with hands trammelled by legal difficulties, is endeavouring to grapple with the most prominent and active of the agitators, the crusade against property is (the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says) proceeding in every direction with great energy. A number of demonstrations were held on Sunday, chiefly in the midland counties of Kildare and the King's and Queen's Counties, for the purpose of inducing the tenants to adopt the "plan of campaign." Roman Catholic priests presided at them all, and one of them was held in a church in the course of being erected at Monasterboice. The plan of plunder is thus recommended with the highest sanction of religion. It is to be observed that the meetings were not upon a large scale, and would bear no comparison with the demonstration held during the Land League agitation either as regards numbers or speeches. Nothing like enthusiasm appears to have been shown at any of them; but the fomenters of mischief are unceasing and unscrupulous in their efforts, and although the tenants are for the most part still distrustful and unwilling to embark in a desperate enterprise which may end disastrously for them, they are yielding in increasing numbers to the influence of persistent example and pressure.

Seventeen prisoners convicted of taking part in the Belfast riot have been sentenced at the Ulster Assizes to terms of imprisonment varying from seven years' penal servitude to three months' hard labour.

Mr. Harrington, the master of the New Ross Workhouse, resigned his position owing to the Local Government Board threatening to dismiss him if he continued to provide a ward for evicted tenants with extra provisions and comforts. The New Ross Guardians have passed resolutions referring to the communications of the Local Government Board as insolent and bumptious, and, coming from a body which has taken the side of the landlord faction, they refused to treat evicted tenants as ordinary paupers, believing that many of the poor-law regulations are intended to degrade the victims of landlordism; and they refuse to be parties to such a vile attempt. They also challenge the Local Government Board to carry out their threat to supersede the present guardians by appointing another board, and threaten resistance to any such action.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE ARRESTS.

THE *Dublin Express* says that the moral effect of this action by the Government will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. It apprehends that the proportion of dissentients to the "plan" will be considerably increased by the arrests of yesterday, and when it comes to be known that the other gentlemen of campaigning tendencies will be similarly dealt with, it is probable that the organisation will be viewed with increasing suspicion and disfavour.

The *Freeman's Journal* advice the people to keep their souls in peace. The preliminary to every successful struggle for justice in Ireland up to this has been prosecutions more or less numerous. But it is much mistaken if anything of this kind, or if any movement against rack-rents, no matter how extensive, will induce the people of England to consent to a Coercion Act. The Government prosecuted Mr. Dillon for attempting by what he deemed the best means in his power, to compel Lord Clanrikarde to do what the Premier of England and the Chief Secretary for Ireland have done voluntarily. This is not a spectacle likely to rouse a coercion fever in England. There are many who anticipate that the prosecution of the leaders of the people may lead to outrage, and that outrage may aid coercion. It is for the people to see that these malign anticipations are falsified, and to remember, whatever betides, that he who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy. The *Freeman's Journal* goes on to say that it is glad that the matter is to be brought to a fair and square issue. There is no law of which it is aware which enables men to be tried for a criminal conspiracy and sent to gaol, unless they are convicted by a jury. Before they can be convicted by a jury they will be entitled to bring up evidence in their defence.

The *Belfast News Letter* says that had the Government been weak enough to allow the county Galway, tenantry to witness the spectacle of a man ordered by the Supreme Court of Judicature to find sureties for future good behaviour calmly to setting the law at defiance, the consequences would have been deplorable.

The *Belfast Morning News* hopes that if the Government are resolved to strike at the popular leaders they will grant a fair trial, and leave the country to decide between them and the accused.

ARREST OF NATIONALIST LEADERS.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. M. Harris, M.P., Mr. D Sheehy, M.P., and Mr. W. O'Brien were arrested on Dec. 16, whilst collecting rents from the tenants of Lord Clanrikarde. They had opened two rent offices, in one of which Mr. Dillon was installed as estate agent, while Mr. O'Brien was in the other, which was a room upstairs. Both gentlemen, assisted by Messrs. Harris and Sheehy, were engaged in receiving the landlords rents from a throng of dupes who stood round, when suddenly a descent was made upon the astonished assembly by Mr. Davis, district inspector, who at one swoop took them into custody, seizing at the same time all the account-books, receipts, and other documents. The movements was so rapid that they had no time to avoid or resist it. Mr. Dillon made an impetuous effort to prevent the seizure; but the police, thrusting him aside, did their duty and relieved him of his official duties, which promised to be laborious. They then proceeded to Mr. O'Brien's office, and took possession by summary process, of himself and his cash-box and papers. The sudden and energetic action of the police was a great surprise to the tenants, who saw with no little concern their money carried off before their eyes, and with it the heroic leaders themselves whose "plan of campaign" had been warranted to stand the shock of war against all the forces of the law. Messrs. Harris and Sheehy were afterwards arrested. The news spread rapidly through the town, and caused great excitement. The arrest was made on a warrant charging the offenders with having conspired to induce tenants not to pay rents, which they were lawfully bound to pay. The prisoners were brought before the local magistrates, and, on the application of District Inspector Davis, were remanded for a week. It is said that all who are found engaged in carrying out the "plan of campaign" are to be arrested.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn, B.C.S.
Mr. S. T. Porter, B.
Mr. A. Hough, B.
Col. J. Upperton, C.B., B.S.C.
Col. F. J. Keen, C.B., B.S.C.
Lt.-Col. T.St. G. Clutterbuck, B.Inf.
Lt.-Col. E. H. Steel, B.S.C.
Lt.-Col. J.R.Wilmer, B.S.C.
Capt. R. A. C. King, R. Art.

Capt. A. Porcelli, R. Eng.
Capt. H. H. R. Heath, B.S.C.
Capt. G. U. Browne, B.S.C.
Con. R. J. Whitmore, B.
The Rev. C. J. Etty, M.
Lt.-Col. E. Moore, M. Inf.
Lt. W. N. M. Cooke, M.S.C.
Sub.-Con. J. Irwin, M.
Maj. S. Babington, Bo.S.C.
Capt. H. E. Passy, Bo.S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, B.C.S., 12 mo.
Mr. C. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., B., 4 days.
Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., B. to 28 Mar., 1887.
Mr. W. H. Dawe, B., 20 mo.
Mr. G. B. Havelock, B., 9 mo.
Mr. A. G. Reid, B., 6 mo.
Mr. W. H. Clift, B., 5 mo.
Mr. R. T. Denne, B., 9 mo.

Lt.-Col. R. Morris, B.Cav., 45 days.
Mr. A. G. Cardew, M.C.S., 6 mo.
Sub.-Con. J. Campbell, M., 3 mo.
Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., Bo. C.S., 1 mo.
Mr. W. H. Cumming, Bo., 3 mo.
Maj. D. W. K. Barr, Bo. S.C., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. Pratt, B.C.S.
Mr. W. M. Sherer, B.C.S.
Col. W. C. S. Clark, B.S.C.
Maj. J. A. McNeale, B.Inf.
Capt. C. W. J. Hingston, B.S.C.

Mr. J. W. Randall, M.
Mr. G. W. Wicks, M.
Mr. T. J. Fullerton, M.
Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Bo. C.S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

THE Markets are all closed for the New Year holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar arrived in Bombay from Bhownagar, yesterday, with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Busreh with a general cargo including 236 chests of opium.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W. Mason, obtained her port-clearance, yesterday afternoon, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo. She sails this morning.

THE P. and O. Co's Boat Thames, of 2,131 tons, commanded by W. A. Seaton, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with her Majesty's English mails of the 10th ultimo from London and Venice. The names of the passengers that she has brought appear elsewhere.

THE s.s. Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain S. Mersa, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A P Guerra, for Trieste; Col and Mrs Budd and six missionaries, for Brindisi; Mr. D. Macropolo, for Suez, and 21 deck passengers for various ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Steamer Pemba, 906 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed from Bombay yesterday morning with the Kurachi mails for P. Gulf and Kurachi. The following are the names of passengers on board from Bombay:—Lt. H. L. Gardiner, Mr. Black, Mr. N. Framji Mirza and signaller Mr. J. Dias for Kurachi and 62 deck for Persian Gulf and Kurachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roumania..	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato.......	3066	G. Gordon.......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Huzara	1344	D. Campbell....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite......	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Accomac ..	1629	G. W. Windsor.	O	Bates Craig & Co
„ L. Tower ..	1809	G. Nelson	O	Bates Craig & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bokhara....	...	......	...	......
„ Inchgarvie...	...	......	...	......
„ Archemede.	...	......	..	......

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
3	Thames (s)..........	Seaton	London and Venice.
	Bhownagar (s).....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Busreh.
	Akaba (s)	Main.........	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ..	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Titania (s)	Mersa	Trieste.

The steamer Nurjehan obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Bhownagar commenced loading yesterday for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 30 Nowshera (s) ....Davison ....Bombay, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 30.—Steamer Regius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY, 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchgarvie (s), 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co. Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara (s), 110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Khimji Lakhmidas and Co; 9 cases bristles, F. L. Bottleboy; 4,000 cwts barley, a Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Huzara (s), 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tons saint and Boutillios.

Atrato (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 750 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, a Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Titania (s), 10 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co 5 cwts groundnuts, a Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lilburn Tower (s), 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, F. Masotty and Co; and 2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotty and Co; 3,999 cwts gingelly seed and 3,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Amana (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·910
Temperature of the Air	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	69·3
Dew Point	6·7
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·5
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, NE, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	207

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.

Swinhoe, Col, Bo, A Camy Genl, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

Palin, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 1.

Randolph, Lt, Bo., Lan Fus, on duty, from Kirkee.

Baker, Lt Col, Mad, 3rd P N I, on leave, from U Burma.

JANUARY 2.

Dundas, Lt-Col, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Poona.

Fenton, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kuthiawad.

JANUARY 3.

Low, Capt, Cl, A P D, on leave, from Quetta.

Barnett, Col, Mad, 25th M I, on leave, from England.

Wiggens, Lt-Col, Bl, Genl List Infy from sick leave, from England.

Harvey, Capt, Mad, R A, ordered home, from Secunderabad.

Day, Lt, Bo, Oxf Lt Infy, on leave, from Poona.

Barrow, Capt, Bl, 47th B I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Welchman, Lt-Col, Bl, Genl List Infy, to join, to Meerut.

JANUARY 1.

Reilly, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Jubbalpore.

Mayne, Surgn-Major, Mad, I M D, to rejoin, to Raipur.

Pollard, Lt, Bo, 2nd Goucester Regt, on leave, to Mhow,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 4, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company, aiming and position drills for recruits, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

J. J. Hospital—Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard—Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Cottages—Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School—Monday and Thursday, at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Monday and Wednesday, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Monday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution, Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above, as no recruits will be allowed to commence target-practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drills. All recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. No. 2500, Vol. N. Collins, having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Dec 5, at Preston, the wife of Captain R Homfray Alexander, RMA, Adjutant 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, of a son.

DUNN—Dec 6, at Mapperton Lodge, Farnborough, the wife of Colonel Dunn, Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

EDMEADES—Dec 4, at Ashley House, Folkestone, the wife of Colonel H Edmeades, RA, of twins (boy and girl), boy still-born.

FLINTOFF—Nov 30, at Bath Cottage, Dundalk, Ireland, the wife of T Flintoff, AVD, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

GRAVENER—Dec 2, at Mannamead, Plymouth, the wife of Captain Gravener, R N, of a son.

HAIG—Dec 3, at The Elms, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Alexander Price Haig, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

HEALES—Dec 5, at Leesons, Chislehurst, the wife of Major Heales, of a son.

PAYNE—Dec 5, at Quinstown, the wife of Commander E Payne, RN, late Inspecting Commander Coastguard, Queenstown, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—Dec 4, at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, the wife of Captain T V W Phillips, R A, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—Dec 6, at Weymouth, the wife of Major C J Russell, RE, of a son.

SULIVAN—Dec. 5, at Coltness, Wishaw, N.B., the wife of Captain Sulivan, The Hampshire Regiment, of a son.

TURNER—Dec. 5, at The Castle, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alfred E. Turner, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—WHITE—Dec. 8, at Marylebone Parish Church, W., Thomas, youngest son of the late Thomas Bell, of Leeds, to Emily, younger daughter of Michael White, late 83rd Regiment of Foot.

BERESFORD—GREER—Dec. 8, at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, Olivia Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General George de la Poer Beresford, late Madras Staff Corps, of Eamont, Cheltenham, to Joseph Henry Greer, Captain Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Lieut-General Greer, C.B., of The Grange, County Tyrone.

CHAPMAN—BAYLEY—Dec. 3, at Ascot, Colonel E. F. Chapman, RA, Quartermaster-General in India, to Georgiana Charlotte Clive, third daughter of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley.

GUYON—RICHARDS—Dec. 2, at All Saints' Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Herbert Joseph Guyon, Lieut, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, son of the late Colonel Henry J. Guyon, Bengal Army, to Annie Agnes, eldest daughter of the late W O Richards, Esq., of St Augustine, Ventnor, and Penzance, Cornwall.

MONRO—VAUGHAN—Dec. 4, at S. Mary's Church, Seymour-street, W. Seymour C Hale Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, to Lady Constance Vaughan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lisburne.

NICHOLSON—FOOTE—Dec. 2, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, William Gresham Nicholson to Ethel Eleanor Macdonald, second daughter of the late Admiral Henry R Foote.

O'CONNOR—MORRIS—Dec. 8, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, Major N. M. O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Lily, second daughter of Sir John Morris, K.C.S.I., and granddaughter of Colonel Cheape, of Killundine, Argyleshire.

OZANNE—KERSHAW—Dec. 4, at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Captain Charles H. Ozanne, Ordnance Store Department, to Louisa Durand, second daughter of the late Durand Kershaw, C.E.

PITT—SCOTT—Dec. 1, at St. Mary's Church, Brighton, John W. Pitt to Hillma Emms, eighth daughter of the late Captain Charles Kito Scott, R.N.

SCOTT—WHITE—Nov. 27, at Croydon, Surrey, William Francis Scott, Belfast, to Emily, second daughter of Captain George Russell Holt White, formerly of 8th Liverpool Regiment.

STOKES-ROBERTS—HELPS—Nov. 30, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Edward R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E., son of the late Edward Stokes-Roberts, to Frances Edith, daughter of the late Thomas Helps, of Upton Lawn, Chester.

VEITCH—HORNE—Dec. 2, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred Harry Veitch, Assistant Paymaster Royal Navy to Beatrice Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Major Edmund Garland Horne, late King's Own Borderers.

WINSTANLEY—NUTHALL—Dec 8, at St John's Church, Bognor, James W Winstanley, Esq, of Woodview, Worthing, J P, Cheshire, to Rosa eldest surviving daughter of the late Colonel John Nuthall Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BACON—Dec. 4, at Hampden House, Bucks, Major Francis Kenrick Bacon, in his 60th year.

BALGUY—Dec. 5, at Huyton, Liverpool, John Balguy, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 64.

BUCKLE—Dec. 4, John Edward Buckle, late Major North York Rifle Militia, of Clifton, York, aged 60.

COLE—Dec. 4, at Brympton Villa, Granada-road, Southsea, Richard Berkeley Mansel Colf, infant son of Captain Richard Rivarola Cole, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 1 year and 8 months.

DACRES—Dec. 9, at Brighton, Field-Marshal Sir Richard James Dacres, G.C.B., R.H.A., Constable of the Tower of London, aged 87.

DONNELLY—Dec. 4, at 6, Onslow-crescent, Jane Christiana Ballantine, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel T Donnelly, H.E.I.C.S., aged 80.

DRURY—Dec. 4, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Edwina Ann, widow of Lieut-Colonel Charles Harison Drury, Madras Staff Corps, aged 65.

FLINTOFF—Dec 3, at Rath Cottage, Dundalk, Ireland, Katie, the dearly-loved wife of T. Flintoff, AVD, 5th Dragoon Guards, aged 28.

GORDON—Dec 2, at Boulogn, sur-Mer, Mrs Maria Gordon, widow of the late Major Alexander Gordon

GROTE—Dec 4, at 42, Ovington-square, Arthur Grote, FRS, F L S, late of H M's Indian Civil Service, aged 72.

HASKINS—Nov 27, at Ferndale Road, Brixton, Thomas Edwards Haskins, aged 87.

JENNINGS-BRAMLY—Dec 5, at Grove Lodge, Southsea, Captain R D Jennings-Bramly, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, aged 61.

LECKIE—Dec 8, at Teddington House, Teddington, John Warrington Leckie, Lieut 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, son of the late Lieut-Colonel John Davies Leckie, Bombay Army, aged 24.

McDONALD—Nov 30, in London, John Alan McDonald, late Captain 2nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late General Sir John McDonald, KCB, of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair, Perthshire.

O'HALLORAN—Nov 3, at Courtnay Villa, Leamington, John Nicholas O'Halloran, retired half-pay officer in the Bengal Service, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, GCB, EICS, aged 76.

RIPLEY—Dec 5, at Bedstone Court, Shropshire, the Dowager Lady Ripley, aged 71.

TAYLOR—Dec 7, at Wimbledon, Major W O'Bryen Taylor, Standard Bearer, Royal Body Guard, aged 53.

VINE—Dec 3, at Myrtle Bank, Balham, John de Vine, late Captain Commissariat and Transport Staff, aged 56.

WELLS—Dec 3, at Cairo, Grenville Hylton Wells, Lieut-Colonel Commanding Soudan Mounted Infantry, aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOULDSBURY—December 28, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles E Gouldsbury, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATH.

HAMILTON—December 28, at 3, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, Georgie Douglas, wife of the Rev James Muir Hamilton.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1887.

THE Ministerial crisis at home has reached a stage that is not a little mysterious. Mr. Chamberlain, while concurring with Lord Hartington in thinking that it will be better for the Conservative Government if his lordship remain outside the Ministry, is, to-day's telegrams tell us, "working to bring about a reunion of the Liberal party,"—a consummation which will scarcely help the Government. At the same time Mr. Chamberlain, with singularly obscure purpose, is concurring also with Lord Hartington in urging Mr. Goschen to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. In endeavouring to realize Mr. Goschen's prospects of a place in the Conservative Cabinet it is as well to bear in mind that the Chancellor *in posse* is at present believed on very good grounds to be the confidential adviser of Lord Hartington. The leader of the Liberal Unionists is a politician from the force of circumstances, and not from any taste or capacity for the Parliamentary life and the making and unmaking of Cabinets. He has had the good sense to be guided on all important occasions by the advice of men to the manner born, and it is his habit never to arrive at any conclusion as to a new or doubtful course of action without having the benefit of the monitions of an expert. Sir William Harcourt was his most successful, if not his first mentor; it is asserted that Historicus was in the habit not only of expounding the advantages or disadvantages of a particular political line, but carried his friendships so far as to instruct his Lordship on what it would be advisable to say when the time for speaking came, and subsequently what was the best thing to do when the moment for action—which finds so many men unready—arrived more or less unawares. The split in the Liberal camp deprived Lord Hartington of Sir William's counsel and skilful bottleholding, and it is no secret that Mr. Goschen has succeeded to the office so well filled hitherto. Mr. Goschen is a man of unquestioned ability, and of an uncompromising honesty which friends and foes have often unkindly professed to regard as a perversity of nature, that rendered him a factor on which it was impossible to count in any political combination. By habit of mind, if not from original sin, he has become an incarnation of the "Eternal No." To every proposal he opposes a negation founded on a preternatural insight into the evils which may possibly or probably attend any particular course. He never could bring himself to support either a Liberal or a Conservative Government, for on some points both alike were open to objection. He is a severe economist, and would as such fully concur in the truths enunciated by Lord Randolph Churchill in reference to the London Coal Duties. But he is opposed to Church establishments on principle, and would not concur in the Conservative view that without the Church the State must sink under the blows of the enemy. And so on throughout the chapter. Well, it was his fate to advise Lord Hartington when Lord Salisbury offered that nobleman the choice of the Premiership or the leadership of the House. Inevitably the advice must have been that the acceptance of the offer would spell ruin to all concerned; and the offer was declined,—as indeed it must have been, whether Mr. Goschen were consulted or not. Now Mr. Goschen is himself the tempted; it is not true, it appears, that the leadership of the House has been formally proffered him; but Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain combine in urging him to accept office under Lord Salisbury as Chancellor of Exchequer. A telegram received just before going to press shows that he has not been able to resist wholly the importunities of his friends, and that under certain conditions he will accept office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. From many points of view it is a matter of satisfaction that so competent a financier and so sound an economist, should, even conditionally, give his services to a Ministry which is bound to produce a budget under very trying circumstances, while no one of its members in the Lower House has gained any reputation whatever in that line, or has ever even made an attempt to balance the nation's accounts. The presence of Mr. Goschen in the Conservative cabinet will have a further advantage in so far as his known principles will give to the country that guarantee against reaction which the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill, in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, destroyed. His occupation of a foremost place in the Cabinet will be a general assurance that no caprice, no ill-timed revival of a defunct jingoism, will be permitted to involve England in a war for an idea. But Mr. Goschen is not a man to think very much about the good he may do in office; his mind is more concerned in forecasting the mischiefs of which he may be the unwilling accomplice, while sharing a responsibility which it will be difficult to renounce.

THE state of the European General Hospital in this city, despite its admirable management and the skill of its medical and nursing staff, has been for many years the subject of frequent criticism, and we trust that before the new year has come to a close the Government of Bombay will do something to remove all grounds of complaint. Its means of doing very much in this direction will, doutless, be seriously lessened by the curtailment of expenditure which has been threatened by the visit of the Finance Committee; still it should be possible to make a beginning, at any rate. It has already been decided by a committee of experts that the present site, with the addition of the ground lately occupied by Fort George, is the best that is available, and no delay ought to be allowed to occur in levelling down the high ground of the Fort and preparing it for future building operations. A vast amount of *debris* has to be removed, and the sooner the removal of it is taken in hand the better it will be for the Hospital. Probably some of the material can be used in levelling the lower portions of the Hospital grounds and in filling up obsolete tanks and wells in its immediate neighbourhood, and the rest can no doubt be usefully employed by the P. W. D. on the Esplanade Cotton Green or elsewhere. But whatever is done with it should be done quickly, so that no more valuable time may be lost in commencing the improvement of the Hospital.

The necessity for a new European General Hospital has been admitted for more than a quarter of a century. The old Hospital on Hornby Row was sold, we believe, for about 4 lakhs of rupees long before the old ramparts were removed or any of the palatial buildings of New Bombay were erected. But a new building has never been provided, although a judicious expenditure of 4 or 5 lakhs would probably five and twenty years ago have supplied nearly all the accommodation then required. After the sale of the old Hospital several makeshifts were adopted, and ten years ago the patients were moved into the quarters they now occupy. These are some old barracks which it was thought would be occupied for five years only, as at the end of that time it was proposed to have a grand new Hospital ready for their reception. But twice five years have come and gone, and the new Hospital is still a castle in the air. The four lakhs realized for the old Hospital are still in the Government Treasury, or have been diverted to other purposes, and the same may be said of the 25 lakhs which ten years ago it was intended to spend on the new Hospital. Probably the cause of all these delays is not far to seek. Government will not be content with small beginnings, and while building 25—lakh castles in the air it has allowed the Hospital accommodation to continue in its present unsatisfactory state. It would no doubt be a most welcome gift to the European sick of Bombay to present them with a fine Hospital costing twice as much as the stately Secretariat. But this is not now practicable, as the Government have admitted in giving instructions for the plans to be prepared for a building costing ten lakhs. Twenty years ago a Governor of Bombay pronounced the temporary wards then in use as "a disgrace to Bombay and to the British Government, and a very serious addition to the misfortunes of any European of the lower orders who may fall ill in the Island or Harbour of Bombay." The remark is perhaps too strong for application to the present state of things, but it is not altogether driven out of the memory by the existing Hospital, certainly not by the women's wards. These are very unsatisfactory; there is no proper segregation, the sanitary arrangements are defective, the nurses' quarters are wretched and insufficient, and, to crown all, the building is old, difficult and costly to repair and is infested with noxious insects. Every crevice of the floor is, we are informed, full of these pests, and they have hitherto baffled the ingenuity of the Hospital staff to get rid of them. If the feet of the cots are placed in water, the bugs climb up the walls, and drop on the beds from the ceiling. No doubt therefore, the first thing which should be done is to provide new female wards, and this will not, it is hoped, be beyond the limited means at the disposal of Government. The sale-proceeds of the old Hornby Row Hospital, if still available, would more than suffice to provide female wards and nurses' quarters, and still leave a margin for various improvements in the Hospital grounds. A building having the outward appearance of the new buildings of the Indo-British Schools would do excellently for female wards, be an ornament to the locality, and a substantial beginning towards the new Hospital. The wards for males are large and airy, with spacious cool verandahs, and although no doubt wanting in architectural beauty and a great eyesore to the neighbourhood, they meet all reasonable requirements of comfort, and may well wait until the more pressing needs are duly met. These are, as already stated, the provision of new female wards and nurses' quarters, and the improvement of the general sanitary arrangements. The Hospital is, from a sanitary point of view, a great nuisance to those who pass along the Frere Road or occupy the new and lofty houses on the opposite side of that thoroughfare. The corner of the compound nearest to the Frere Road has been most injudiciously selected as the site of a shed for milch-cattle, which besides being unsightly is very offensive to the nasal organs. This calls for immediate removal to a more suitable place, and on its removal the corner should be rounded off and nicely planted with ornamental trees or shrubs. A little further along the Frere Road frontage are two or three very offensive and objectionally placed latrines which do not appear to be kept too clean, and should receive immediate attention from the Hospital authorities. All along the Frere Road frontage in fact are a series of paltry, badly arranged outbuildings, which interfere with the free ventilation of the Hospital grounds and with the comfort of those whose business leads them along this part of the Frere Road. Other and more suitable buildings should be provided in lieu of these on a less conspicuous part of the grounds, which should be nicely screened off from public gaze by the judicious planting of trees and shrubs. In short, what is necessary is to give up all the castles in the air which it has taken 25 years *not* to build, and to commence at once to improve existing appliances within the means available. It is of no use for Government to talk of spending 25 lakhs, as was proposed ten years ago, or even 10 lakhs as talked of now, as neither sum is available. Government is certainly bound to spend at least four or five lakhs and to commence to spend that at once. Such an expenditure spread over the next two years, in well-considered improvements, with an avoidance of waste in show and needless architectural ornaments, would no doubt do much to remove the reproach of the present arrangements and add much to the comfort and well-being of those who now use the Hospital.

THE Government of India would do well either at once to accept the offer made from Bombay to form a Volunteer Reserve, or to decline it as frankly as Lord Dufferin at Calcutta the other day declined a second time the request of certain native petitioners to be enrolled in Volunteer Corps. Captain Roughton, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Committee, certainly has not been premature in reminding the local Government that the proposals sent from this city are lying dusty in the Supreme pigeon holes. The Bombay military authorities were prompt enough in doing their part in the business, which in truth was confined to acknowledging the receipts of the proposals and forwarding them to the Supreme Government. This was done in August 1885, and there came an acknowledgment from Simla, promising to give the answer of the Government of India "shortly." Seventeen months, and as many more as you please, seem to be included in the difinition of "shortly" which obtains in the Military Department of the Government of India. "At your earliest convenience" is nothing in comparison with "shortly" as an indication of a distant future. We do not know if those who were some time ago clamouring for the abolition of the Presidency commands will point to this instance as an illustration of the advantage in the way of promptitude which a centralized organization would bring with it.

It is not expected that the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of India will commence its investigations until after Easter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

MANY good Conservatives have murmured lately at what seemed to them the deliberate and provoking slowness of the action taken by the Government against patriotic law-breakers in Ireland; but they must now acknowledge that their impatience was unfounded, and that the chiefs of the Irish Executive have shown firmness as well as discretion in framing a Plan of Campaign that would beat Mr. Dillon's. They, no doubt, hesitated a long time to take the first step, but this delay is accounted for by their natural anxiety to do nothing which was not sanctioned by the ordinary law of the land, or which could be fairly represented as partaking of "coercion." The proceedings against Mr. Dillon did not seem at first sight likely to do much good, and the Nationalist papers exulted loudly over the fact that even the "foreign" judges who ordered Mr. Dillon to find bail for his good behaviour were compelled to pay him homage by praising him for the purity of his motives. Perhaps there was a tendency on the part of Justices O'Brien and Johnson to overdo their complimentary references to Mr. Dillon's honesty of purpose. It is a pity for the administrators of the law to give the slightest encouragement to the belief of the Irish peasantry that the high-souled agitator who advises them not to pay their rents is more honest than the men who tell them it is their duty to fulfil their just obligations. Mr. Dillon is not a sordid politician, he has no mean or paltry aims to serve, and his personal character is singularly pure and upright, but I fail to see the expediency of paying court to an agitator who is openly defying the Government and the law of the land, and who avowedly recommends tenants able to pay their rent not to do so. Honest Mr. Dillon may be, but then he is only an honest anarchist. As a set-off, however, to the injudiciously eulogistic language used by the judges in speaking of Mr. Dillon personally, we have the substantial value of their clear declaration, in the judgment they delivered, that the now famous Plan of Campaign is an illegal conspiracy, and that all persons taking part in it render themselves liable to a criminal prosecution. Mr. Dillon challenged the Government to prosecute him before a jury of his fellow-countrymen, and now, sooner probably than he expected, he has his wish. Fortified by the authoritative statement of the law, the Executive authorities have arrested Mr. Dillon, two other M. Ps., and Mr. William O'Brien while in the act of collecting rents at the Clanricarde Estate, and have carried off all the money lodged in the hands of the self-styled "trustees." This is a most serious matter for the tenants, who cannot recover the money illegally paid away; and the accounts of the arrest give a ludicrous description of the stampede among the deluded peasantry. This blow will be immediately followed up by the arrest of any other Nationalist members joining in the conspiracy, and we shall soon hear no more of the Plan of Campaign. The Dillonites rely on being acquitted by the juries, whom they have already done their utmost to intimidate; but, if Irish juries will not convict men whose offence is clear, an excellent case will have been made out for exceptional legislation to ensure the proper administration of the law. It is difficult to see how Mr. Gladstone can possibly refrain from voting for a Coercion Bill of this kind, for the purpose of crushing an illegal conspiracy to enforce the non-payment of rents which he himself, as Mr. Jesse Collings has just opportunely reminded him, affirmed to be fair rents in the Land Bill in which he proposed to buy out the Irish landlords. Certainly, he will be deserted by three-fourths of his followers if he attempts to make common cause with Mr. Dillon. The significant announcement has been made this week that Mr. Pocock, the chairman of Mr. Arthur Cohen's committee in Southwark, has resigned on account of Mr. Gladstone's silence with regard to the organized embezzlement of Irish rents. This is only one instance out of hundreds in which prominent Liberals have lately been driven out of the Gladstonian camp by the fanaticism of their leader in conniving at any and every act that can possibly, in his opinion, advance the cause of Home Rule. Mr. Labouchere contends that Gladstonians must be the only orthodox Liberals, because all the Liberal Associations throughout the country have stood by Mr. Gladstone. But Mr. Pocock's case shows that this has only happened because the first thing an independent Liberal does is to cut his connexion with the busybodies and wire-pullers of the local association. These gentlemen are left with the control of the machinery of party organisation in their hands even in places where the majority of Liberal electors are in favour of the Union. If, however, Mr. Gladstone has not lost his reason altogether, he will feel himself bound to support the Government in dealing with a conspiracy which even the *Daily News* has always denounced as dishonest. The Parnellites as a party will of course feel themselves bound to back up Mr. Dillon, but it may be doubted if the more sensible among them do not strongly deprecate his mischievous proceedings. You will have noticed that Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar, who are the three most influential moderate men of the party, have had nothing to do with the new agitation. Mr. Parnell, in particular, has been conspicuous by his absence from Ireland all this autumn, and it is evident that his hand has been forced by Mr. Dillon, who plainly told the House of Commons, in the speech with which he closed the debate on the Half Rent Bill, that he would go away and tell Irishmen they had nothing to hope for from England, and must rely on themselves to get what he regards as their rights. This line of action must be most distasteful to Mr. Parnell and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who negotiated the alliance with Mr. Parnell and still believes there is more to be got for Ireland by constitutional agitation than by open violence. For these reasons, I incline to the belief that the Irish policy of the Government will not encounter next Session anything like the strong and vehement opposition with which it has been threatened.

Some of the critics seem to feel themselves bound to speak well of Lord Tennyson's new poem—"Locksley Hall: Sixty Years after"—but I think all sincere admirers of Tennyson must regret that it was ever written. It is a wonderful piece of work, no doubt, for a man who long ago passed the age at which it was considered possible for anyone to write decent poetry. There is no want of fire or music in the lines in which the hero of the earlier poem, now grown old, denounces the shams, the follies, and the vices of modern society; and certainly the veil has never been torn away more rudely, even by the most brutal of those Realists whom Tennyson so fiercely censures, from the seamy side of social progress. But the artistic fault of the poem is that it destroys the charm of "Locksley Hall." The best advice that could be given to the rising generation—only they would be sure not to follow it—would be to leave unread the doleful commentary of "Sixty years after" on the failure of the prophecies in the earlier poem, if they wish to understand and come under the influence of the spirit which fascinated Tennyson's contemporaries.

Mr. W. Mackinnon, the chairman of the British India Company, has done a very sporting and at the same time patriotic act in offering to pay the balance of the amount required, in addition to the grant of £10,000 from the Egyptian Government, to equip a strong expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Such spirited and judicious generosity reminds one of the best days of English enterprise. I hope Mr. Mackinnon may be rewarded by seeing, as the result of the expedition, an immense development of the trade with Central Africa, of which the British India Company ought to reap the benefit. It is satisfactory to know that there can be no clashing between English and German interests in East Africa, so far as the work of the expedition is concerned. If we may trust the statements published in the *Cologne Gazette*, our Foreign Office has shown considerable astuteness in so conducting the negotiations with Germany for the delimitation of the respective spheres of English and German influence on the east coast as to secure for England the control of the best commercial route into the interior and the most fertile country between the coast and the equatorial lakes. Mr. Joseph Thomson, the most skilful and daring of recent African travellers, has always urged that what England should aim at was the practical control of the territory lying to the north-east of Kilimanjaro, and this, it seems, we have now obtained, along with a good waterway to Mombassa, the chief port on the mainland in what used to be the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The new expedition will, it is understood, proceed by this route, and it ought, in fairness, to be placed under the leadership of Mr. Thomson rather than of Mr. Stanley. The latter will have enough to do, one would imagine, for some time to come, in putting things right on the Congo, where the infant State he founded stands in imminent danger of being knocked to pieces by the natives. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mackinnon's expedition will not rest content with penetrating to the Upper Nile and relieving Emin Pasha, but will plant English trading settlements along the whole route. The opening of a railway from Mombassa to the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza would strike a deadly blow at the slave trade, and develope the infinite possibilities of a legitimate and profitable commerce which are contained in Central Africa.

Colonel Stewart raised an interesting discussion at the London Chamber of Commerce the other day by proposing to connect the new Russian overland route with the Indian Railway system by an extension through Afghanistan No doubt, an Afghan Railway from Quetta to Kandahar and Herat is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of that control over the Ameer and his people which is the central feature of Lord Dufferin's foreign policy, a policy which, I need hardly add, has been accepted by both political parties in England. It is the height of absurdity for us to pretend to dominate Afghanistan, when Russia can mass troops by means of her new railway at any point on the new northern frontier of the Ameer's dominions, while we have our troops stationed 500 miles away, and have nothing to oppose to the Russian advance, but a line of neat boundary stones planted across Central Asia. The Afghan resistance to a Russian attack on Herat would be of the feeblest, and the fall of that fortress would be the signal for the Ameer and all the bandits he governs to join the standard of the invading host. Herat cannot possibly be defended unless direct railway communication exists from that place to Quetta—so far, everyone will agree with Colonel Stewart. But, when he advocates the route by way of Merv, Tiflis, and thence, turning the corner of the Black Sea, through Russian and German territory to the English Channel, as the shortest and easiest line of overland communication, he seems entirely to put on one side the awkward and inevitable break caused by the existence of the Caspian Sea. Besides, what use could the English and Indian Governments be able, in difficult times, to make of the overland route through Russia? By all means, let us have a trans-continental line through Asia to the Indian frontier. This is an Imperial necessity, and I have advocated it in season and out of season lately wherever I could get a hearing. But such a line should run from Herat to Teheran, Bagdad, and thence through Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to the southern shore of the Bosphorus. The Euphrates Valley scheme is out of date now that Russia has made the railway to the Oxus. What we want is a much grander scheme, and there never was a time at which a Grand Trunk line to India could be constructed at so low a cost. This question will certainly be brought before the House of Commons next Session.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen stated the other evening, at the farewell dinner given by the St. George's Club to Mr. Bosisto, President of the Victorian Exhibition Committee, that his connection with South Kensington is now drawing near its close, and he intimated that he intends soon to go out on a visit to Australia. He ought to take India *en route*. I had some talk with him at this dinner—at which I was honoured by being called upon to propose the toast of "Advance Australia!"—about the Imperial Institute. He told me that the Prince of Wales will be able soon, by a process of exhaustion as it were, to prove that there is really no site available for the Institute except that of South Kensington. The Committee have been offered the site of Christ's Hospital in the City, an area of six acres, at the seemingly fabulous price of 100,000*l*. an acre, so that the mere purchase of this site would absorb 600,000*l*., or as much at the whole Empire is likely to contribute towards the erection of the Institute. Similarly, with regard to other sites, it will be shown that the first cost is so great as to put them out of the question. I have not the slightest doubt that the friends of South Kensington will be able to prepare a most plausible case to lay before the public.

J. M. M.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN PAREL.

MESSRS. N. H. GHEESTA, Morarjee Naranjee, and others have forward to the Municipal Corporation a representation against being required, as they have been, by the Municipal Executive, to connect their houses for drainage with the new pipe sewer in Parel Road. They say that the Parel district was not included in the new drainage system; and that they are required to make the connections, not because the present drain and its connections are insufficient or cause any nuisance, but merely because it is the pleasure of the Municipal Executive that they should do so. The new drain, they say, formed "part of the new drainage scheme recommended to the Corporation to be carried out at a cost of 50 lakhs of rupees, when the Corporation expressed its doubt as to the probability of the success of that scheme. We with due submission state that this requirement of the Municipal Commissioner is premature, since it is doubtful whether the new drainage scheme will turn out successful. It is possible that the new drain will perhaps not be used, and we shall thus be put to heavy costs of making new connections in anticipation of the scheme turning out successful. It is contended by many able and experienced citizens that this new drainage scheme will be disastrous and a failure, and yet we find the municipal executive persisting in putting us to heavy expense of making there connections. The Municipality has incurred tremendous cost in building these drains, and has actually incurred a debt of about 5,000,000, and it is the opinion of eminent persons that all these cost will go to waste, and we therefore submit that it is unreasonable and unfair to put us to all these costs for no purpose. Let the portion of the whole scheme sanctioned as a trial be once settled and approved, and then the Municipal Commissioner can with due propriety ask us to make the connections. Again, we find that in that part of the town where the drain is made with the sanction of the Corporation, the connections are to be made at the cost of the Municipality, and the Corporation has specially passed a resolution to that effect on the 3rd of November, 1882. This shows clearly that the Corporation has thought it improper to put the house-owners to the expense of making the connections to the new drains, which might prove abortive and useless in the absence of any final resolution on the subject. It further shows that the Corporation intends to make connections at the expense of the municipality, and the object of the Corporation in so directing the expense to be paid by the Municipality, appears to be very fair, that all the ratepayers shall bear these expenses proportionately. In fact, either we have already paid or we shall have to pay our proportionate share of the expenses of the connections where they are made at the expense of the Municipality. That being so, we fail to see why we should be called upon to make such connections at our own expense irrespective of our contribution in the shape of municipal taxes. We consider this very unreasonable and unfair, and we feel quite confident that you will agree with us in this our humble opinion. We submit that the acts of the Municipal Executive are premature. There will be sufficient time to call for these connections after the new drainage scheme in its first section, which has been sanctioned as a trial, is declared successful, and the Corporation has come to some resolution thereon. It is just possible that the Corporation will sanction further connections to be made at the expense of the Municipality, and then it will be a great hardship on those of us who are now required to make the connection at their own expense. We see no reason for hurrying on the matter. The present drainage and its connections are not so injurious as to require very urgently the new connections, to the new pipe drain in an outlying district, not urgently in need of such requirements, and we therefore most humbly submit that the Municipal Commissioner be requested not to take any further steps in the matter, until something definite is settled."

THE YACHT SUNBEAM.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the Sunbeam, the well-known pleasure yacht belonging to Lord Brassey, arrived in Bombay from England, after a very pleasant roundabout voyage of nearly a month and a half. The Sunbeam is a three-masted schooner of the registered tonnage of 227 tons, and commanded by his Lordship, assisted by a crew of 31 all told. She left Plymouth on the 19th of November last en route for Bombay, and touched at Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Port Said, Suez, Aden, &c., making a sojourn of a day or two at some of these places. As the Sunbeam is one of the Royal Yacht Squadrons, by Royal Warrant she hoists a man-o'-war flag. Lord Brassey and his crew are the only persons that came by it. Lady Brassey and family, having had later on engaged their passages per mail steamer, arrived also in Bombay yesterday morning. The Sunbeam expects to remain in Bombay waters for sometime, her next destination probably being Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LIBERALS.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

MR. GOSCHEN ACCEPTS OFFICE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain is working to bring about a reunion of the Liberal party.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he says that whilst appreciating the motives which prompted Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, he would urge the Liberals to adhere to their policy, at the same time seeking an occasion for a reunion of the party.

MORNING.

The leadership of the House of Commons has not been offered to Mr. Goschen, as was stated. Both Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are urging him to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

NOON.

Mr. Goschen has conditionally accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. An interview will take place between him and Lord Salisbury to-day for the purpose of arranging terms.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

PRESIDENT GREVY AND M. TISZA ON THE SITUATION.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

PARIS, JAN. 1.

President Grevy, in receiving the members of the Corps Diplomatique to-day, said he was confident that peace would be upheld.

VIENNA, JAN. 1.

M. Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in replying to the New Year address of the Liberals, said that the Austro-Hungarian Government will strive to maintain peace provided the honour and interests of the Empire are not menaced. All the monarchs, cabinets and peoples of Europe were, he said, pacific, and the Austro-Hungarian Government hopes that peace will be maintained.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a Treaty has been arranged between Germany and Russia, by which both Powers mutually engage not to intervene, the former in the event of war between Austria and Russia and the latter in the event of war between France and Germany.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Sir O. T. Burne will replace Sir F. J. Halliday as Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.

A great fire has taken place in Wood Street in the City. A whole block of warehouses has been destroyed and the damage done is enormous.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 1.

Count d'Aunay, in receiving the French subjects here to-day, said he was authorised to declare that France will not allow her interests in Egypt to be endangered, and has decided to take measures accordingly.

DEATH OF THE KYEMMENDINE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 3.

The Kyemmendine Prince was killed by Mounted Infantry when escaping from the Bombay Cavalry near Yemethen.

People are returning to their homes in the Mogouk district.

THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The latest news from Afghanistan is that Naid Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat, has been seized at Kabul and deprived of his post. He is succeeded by Kazi Saad Uddin, who has left for Herat. The Kazi accompanied the Boundary Commission.

CAPTURE OF A PLYMOUTH SOLICITOR.

A clever capture has just been effected in Calcutta of J. Edwards Curteis, a Plymouth solicitor, who absconded in September last with £15,000. Police Superintendent Hogg having received information of the case, and received the English papers and a portrait some time ago, was struck by the appearance of a man in the street, and on following up the scent discovered that the man who was wanted had been residing for three months past in the Great Eastern Hotel.

A COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

A Committee is sitting in Calcutta on the system of statistical and other work in the office of the Director General of Railways. General Hancock is president, and the other members are Colonel C. T. Smith, of Madras, Colonel S. Trevor, Colonel Pemberton and Major Gracey.

A portion of the Bellary-Krishna Railway will be opened shortly, and the whole is to be ready in 1888, by the time the Nizam's Railway and the British extensions to Bywada are completed.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The *Englishman* says that the chief measure likely to come before the Supreme Council this Session is the Bankruptcy Bill. It is hoped that with the strong Committee appointed the main principle will be decided upon this Session, so that the details may be worked out at Simla. The Hon. Mr. Scoble is understood to hold that imprisonment for debt is wrong in theory, and ought not to form part of Bankruptcy Procedure, but looking at the practical question in relation to Indian social arrangements, he is of opinion that Government should be guided by what appears to be the verdict of the community. There is no reason, however, why imprisonment for debt, although not actually abolished, should not be hedged about with certain restrictions, if it is unsatisfactory to leave the decision to imprison a debtor wholly in the hands of a creditor, and it would probably be found more suitable to transfer the power to the Law Courts.

Other Bills likely to come on shortly are the Guardians' and Wards' Bill, a Patents' Bill and a Bill dealing with the discipline of the Indian Marine. The Indian Marine out of Indian waters is subject to neither the Naval Discipline Act nor the Merchant Shipping Act, and a captain has no legal means of enforcing his command.

PROCLAMATION DAY AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 3.

New Year's Day at Kolhapur was commemorated by a Proclamation Parade under Lieutenant Fry, Commandant, Kolhapur Infantry, agreeably to instructions from the Political Agent and the sanction of the Council of Administration. The troops, consisting of the Kolhapur Infantry, under Lieutenant Schneider, the red-coated Risalla, under the Risaldar, and four guns of the local Artillery paraded on the Cricket ground opposite the barracks. The usual *feu d' joie* was fired, the band striking up God Save the Queen. After each volley three hearty cheers, led off by the Commandant, were then given by the troops present, and a salute of 31 guns was fired, after which they marched past in slow and quick time, the parade finishing up with a charge past by the red Risalla. The troops then marched to quarters. Judging from the large crowd of spectators assembled at that early hour to witness the spectacle, the proceedings appeared to afford great satisfaction. Besides the Dewan and members of the Council and native Chiefs, a large number of native gentlemen and several of the officers and ladies of the station were present to evidence their loyalty on this opportune and happy occasion.

The Political Agent is still in the districts.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here the day before yesterday in the morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, from Bombay 11th December, arrived here at 10 p.m. on the 29th idem.

JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, from Bombay 15th December, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2.

10 p.m.	72·5

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·6
4 p.m.	76·4

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to sit on the collision between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari in Bombay harbour on the morning of the 18th ultimo, resumed its investigation into the circumstances attending the accident. The captain of the King Arthur was examined, and stated that in his opinion the accident was caused by the Zuari being on the wrong side of the channel and crossing right across his bows. He also said that when he went on board the Zuari after the collision he did not see her captain or any of her officers and that they were picked up by the third officer from the water. The Court adjourned to re-assemble at 10 a.m. this morning.

COUNT DE GUBERNATIS, in his chatty account of his visit to Baroda, appears to have fallen into one or two misconceptions. His statement that the Gaekwar, on ascending the throne, offered to make Mr. Elliot his Prime Minister, but that the British Government interposed, has, we believe, no other foundation than a vague rumour that has been emphatically contradicted. Nor is it true that Mr. Elliot is in charge of the Gaekwar's private estates. Mr. Elliot, as a matter of fact, is on special duty in the Settlement Department in the Baroda State.

THE first report on the prospects of the Bombay wheat crop, up to the end of November, is as follows:—"Estimates generally up to end of November. Season reported very favourable for wheat, though sowings unusually late, hence figures incomplete; area if anything larger than average in all parts, but not fully reported; hence detailed comparison not made. Latest intelligence: Cyclonic abnormal rain in Deccan and parts of the Carnatic about 10th December, were very heavy, must have done harm by flooding as in Ahmednagar, still seedlings too immature to be injured by rust, usually induced by December rain. No actual damage reported."

TELEGRAMS received in Bombay from Colombo speak of a determined resistance on the part of the Padroadist congregations to the endeavour by the Rev. Dr. Dalgado, the Vicar-General, to put in operation the provisions of the recent Concordat. The partizans of the Padroado allege that Dr. Dalgado has turned Propagandist, and the other clergy have forbidden him holding service in their churches, which are all closed.

THE first number of the *Indian Patriot*, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the East Indian Catholic community, appeared with the new year.

THE Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society have just published an "Indian Church Directory for the Province of India and Ceylon," the editor, we believe, being the Rev. J. H. Lord, St. John's House, Umarkhadi. The book, so far as we have been able to test it, is very carefully compiled, and it certainly brings together an amount of information in connection with the Church of England and its work in this country which would not be otherwise available.

VERY curious and busy is gossip in the native States (says the *Englishman*) about the acts and words of English officers "Colonel Ward, the officer lately appointed as Minister to her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, was the other day for a short time in Calcutta, and in the due order of things his visit set the tongues of the *quidnuncs* wagging. The only story which could hope to gain credence was that Colonel Ward had come down to Calcutta by direction of the Viceroy on some mysterious and important business connected with the Bhopal State. As a matter of fact Colonel Ward came to Calcutta to buy some horses."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Mr. Dalgleish, the pioneer of Indian commerce in Central Asia, has at last been heard of after a silence of many months. He was on his way to Kashgar with Mr. Ney Elias, the newly-appointed Consul there, but was turned back by the Chinese authorities at the frontier of Cashmere. This was about twelve months ago, and all public trace of him was lost until recently, when he was heard of at far-off Lob-nor, to the north of Tibet, in company with an adventurous member of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Carey. They are the first Englishmen who have ever visited these remote regions, and the first Europeans in recent times with the exception of the Russian traveller Colonel Prijevalsky. As Mr. Dalgleish is above all things a merchant, and has spent years travelling in these regions for the purpose of studying trade possibilities, much interesting information may be expected from him on the subject on his return."

A FRENCH engineer has obtained a concession for the construction of a railway from Teheran to Shabdulazim, a run of four miles. The capital for the undertaking is chiefly Russian.

THE Paris *Temps* publishes a telegram from Zanzibar stating that the entire African coast between Kipini and Lamboo, including Manda Bay and the island of Gatta, has been ceded to Germany. The telegram adds that five German war-vessels are at present at Siracinio, and that the German Admiral has asked for instructions for the ratification of the cession.

COUNT HERBERT von BISMARCK, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that a complete understanding exists between Germany and England and France concerning relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar and the treaty concluded with his Highness by Germany.

A TELEGRAM from the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cairo says:—"A report has been received here that something approaching a regular government in the Soudan is being attempted at Khartoum. For instance, a grand council has been held consisting of Sheikhs from several districts, who deliberated on the future administration of the Soudan. It was decided that the taxes should be levied as formerly by the Sheikhs of villages and moudierats, and that then a regular army should be organized to resist the Kaffirs. The idea of an invasion of Egypt is repudiated. Abdullah was solemnly proclaimed Mahdi, the assembly declaring that all resistance to his authority will be crushed."

THE Press Association says it has authority for stating that the expedition now being fitted out for the succour of Emin Pasha has the countenance of her Majesty's Government. With the assistance of the Egyptian Government, which has sanctioned the expenditure of £10,000, a gentlemen has undertaken the fulfilment of all monetary obligations. The English Government have given orders that the British Consul-General in the Cameroons, Mr. Johnston, and the British representative in Zanzibar, shall give every assistance by details of the country and the peoples through which the expedition will pass. Mr. H. M. Stanley will, according to present arrangements, command the expedition, and a telegram from him was received in London on Dec. 13, giving indication of his acceptance of the task.

LORD ROSEBERY made arrangements as to his Indian tour to be absent from London till February, and it is understood that he is in correspondence with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville as to the necessity for abridging his travels. It is practically arranged (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that he is to lead the Liberal party in the House of Lords in succession to Lord Granville, who is not in robust health; but the change will not take place until Lord Granville finds greater retirement indispensable, and it is now practically certain that at the opening of the session Lord Rosebery will not be in England.

COLONEL TURNER has been appointed to be Sir Redvers Buller's successor in Kerry. He was Military Secretary to Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy, and it was generally understood that he was closely in sympathy with the policy of his chief.

IT is stated that the present system in England by which one judge goes alone round a considerable part of each winter and summer circuit having been found to work unsatisfactorily, a scheme is now under consideration whereby an alteration will be effected in the mode of holding the circuits generally. Grouping the circuits will form one of the principal features of the proposed alterations, and two judges will in future go to each place. As it is not intended to materially alter existing arrangements for the criminal assizes in April and October, the contemplated alterations may not come into effect until the next summer assizes.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Australia to the effect that William Beach accepts the challenge issued by Edward Hanlan to row on the Nepean River, for £500 a side and the championship of the world; the message also stating that Beach had deposited £250 as a first deposit. The ex-champion was at once communicated with, and, on his attending at the *Sportsman* office, Hanlan staked £100 to bind the match, subject to his receiving £100 for expenses, which reply the editor at once cabled to the colonies. In all probability, therefore, these great scullers will meet on the Nepean River in June next. A gigantic international sculling contest, with £1,000 added money, is also in contemplation, to take place at Henley on the two days preceding the annual regatta, to commemorate the Queen's jubilee.

A SHOCKING accident took place in the Casino, at Toulon, recently. A grand spectacular extravaganza was being given by a company of Italian mimes, and during the transformation scene the gauze of a ballet-dancer caught fire from the Bengal lights which were used on the stage. The girl narrowly escaped being burned to death before the footlights. Four actors who ran to her assistance were also seriously injured, one of them having had his scalp literally roasted in trying to wrap the *danseuse* in cloths. All the sufferers were removed to the hospital, where the woman lies in a precarious state.

A MAN was arrested on Dec. 12, in front of the Imperial Palace, in Berlin, for throwing a stone at the Emperor's well-known corner-window. He is a lock-smith's apprentice named Boehnicke, born at Salzfurth, whose last place of residence was Magdeburg. Being without work and in destitute circumstances, Boehnicke came to Berlin, and is supposed to have committed the outrage in order to attract attention. When the stone was thrown the Emperor was in an adjoining room, but immediately afterwards came to the window, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude which had collected before the palace.

COUNTESS BEUST died on Dec. 12, at Altenberg, having survived her husband only a few weeks. In her youth she was a great beauty, and her portrait was painted to figure in King Louis' celebrated gallery of lovely women.

M. DROZ has been elected President and M. Hertenstein Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation for the next year. Both are members of the Radical party.

BARON POLLOCK gave judgment on Dec. 11, on the conclusion of the Buckrose election petition inquiry. His lordship, after commenting on some of the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, decided that the petitioner, Mr. Sykes, was left in a majority of eleven. Judgment was, therefore, given for him, which carried the general costs of the inquiry.

MILITARY NEWS.

ALTHOUGH the Indian Government have several arsenals, each of which is situate near a Presidency capital town, the Viceroy, an English paper announces, has requisitioned for 3,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition to be sent from England. The Indian order has given great satisfaction at Woolwich, and has averted the discharge during the winter of several hundred men and boys.

THE new Royal Warrant revising pay and promotion in the army will be issued early this month. Many important changes will be made in existing regulations.

THE War Office has decided to withdraw speedily two regiments from Egypt. They are the 2nd Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the latter having been a considerable time at the front. The Durham battalion is to go on to India, embarking on the 7th of next month; and the Camerons, who have been abroad since 1879, are to go to Malta, the date of the transfer, however, not having been yet fixed. This will leave only six battalions of infantry in Egypt.

THE East Indian Squadron is, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in the proud position of being composed, next to the Australian, of the greatest number of obsolete ships, and of having no dock available for an armour-clad nearer than Hongkong or Malta. The Bacchante, iron-built corvette, carrying the admiral's flag, has a modern armament and a speed of fourteen knots; the other corvettes, Briton and Turquoise, are both fitted with obsolete armaments, and the first-named is thoroughly inefficient for war. The Osprey and Kingfisher, sloops, are in the same category as regards armaments; on the other hand, the Penguin, Reindeer, and Mariner have more modern guns and fittings. The Woodlark and Ranger are obsolete gun-vessels with obsolete armaments; the Algerine has but recently left England; the Sphynx is a paddle-wheel vessel, built especially for the Persian Gulf, but more often found in other parts of the station. Except the Bacchante, none of the ships have a speed of over twelve knots an hour. It is not surprising, our contemporary continues, that the "Naval Annual" calls attention again to the extraordinary fact that we have not at any port of our Indian Empire the means of docking an ironclad, neither is there any dock accommodation, existing or contemplated, at Gibraltar, near which the greatest naval battles of the past have been fought. The torpedo, as Lord Brassey observes, will deal its blow below the water-line, and inflict injuries which can only be repaired in dock. It is the more strange, therefore, attention has not been directed to docks at our foreign coaling stations.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE following Notification was issued last night in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

As the sittings of the Public Service Commission will shortly commence at Bombay, persons residing in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) who may be desirous of tendering evidence on the subject of the Commission's inquiries, are invited to communicate their names and addresses on or before the 15th January 1887 to T. H. Stewart, Esquire, Bombay, Civil Service, Byculla Club, Bombay, with a short note of the points on which they wish to give evidence.

F. C. DAUKES,
Secretary, Public Service Commission.

January 3rd, 1887.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road. London.

THE MADRAS CATASTROPHE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

THE fair in the People's Park is now an institution of several years standing. It is held annually at the end of December, in order that the natives of this City may have innocent amusements during the Christmas holidays. It is very popular, and is the means of attracting many thousands of people from all parts of the Presidency, special facilities for travelling being afforded by the local railway companies. This year it was decided to extend the Fair over six days in honour of her Majesty the Queen Empress' Jubilee. The number attending the Fair has been greater than usual, and the attractions in the Fair, in the shape of shows of various kinds, and stalls for the sale of fancy articles, were more numerous than before. The Fair commenced on Monday and has been favoured by good weather. It is held in the People's Park, a large park in the middle of Madras city, containing a zoological collection, baths, a bandstand, gymnasium, &c. In the centre of the Park the bandstand enclosure is situated, there being a wide circular drive round the stand, at about 30 yards' distance from the stand. This circular drive was bounded by a collection of booths for the sale of fancy goods, refreshments, Waterbury watches and one or two nautch and dancing saloons. All these booths were built of wood and roofed with cadjan leaves, and the contents of many of the booths were mainly of inflammable materials. Close to the bandstand a pendal with boarded floor had been erected for dancing, and admittance to the enclosure was obtained by paying a small fee. Outside the enclosure were streets of stalls and shows of various descriptions.

THE SCENE OF THE FIRE.

At about 6 o'clock on Friday night the bandstand enclosure was crowded with thousands of people, including the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Lady Arbuthnot, the First Prince of Travancore, and others who had just left the sports arena to see the contents of the enclosure. At about five minutes after six a fire suddenly broke out in a sweetmeat stall on the south side of the enclosure and was rapidly spreading when a fire broke out exactly opposite on the north side. There were four entrance gates, and there was at once a tremendous rush of shrieking panic-striken natives to these gates. Europeans as a rule had the good sense to run to the middle of the enclosure, where they were fairly safe for some time. Presently, however, the dancing pendal caught fire, and this drove away all persons who were taking refuge near it. However, by constant shifting, it was possible to evade [illegible] heat of the fire as it rapidly ran its course round the circle. Attempts were made to isolate the fire, but time did not allow of these attempts being successful, excepting in one part, where about one-quarter of the circle of booths was saved. At two of the gates there was a block, the reason for which is given in various forms, some persons stating that there was attempt on the part of some people to enter the enclosure thus meeting the crowd rushing out. At any rate, there was an immense heap of people at the east and west gates, the loose bamboos lying about after part of the gateway had been knocked down, causing many women and children to fall down. The Europeans and East-Indians present, with a few natives pluckier than the rest, set to work to drag the persons forming the heaps from the fire, but before rescuing a third of them the rest were all suffocated or roasted. The sight was sufficient to unnerve the strongest man as he stood back from the fire watching a mass of human beings being burnt to death or suffocated, because the people were unable to get near them for some time owing to the heat of the fire. The work of destruction was soon over, and in half an hour or three-quarters some fire-engines appeared inside the enclosure and commenced to discharge water (which was in very short supply) upon the heaps of human beings. The soldiers present, including men of the wing of the Bedfordshire Regiment now garrisoning Fort St. George, and some artillerymen from St. Thomas' Mount, worked well at anything, pulling down burning posts, dragging out bodies (dead and alive), and working the fire-engines. Some East-Indian artificers belonging to the Gun Carriage Factory deserve credit for their prompt endeavours to save life and property. The police, under Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. S. D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner, were present in strong force, and kept good order after the fire had subsided, and did all they could. The two officers mentioned were extremely active, and their devotion to duty deserves public recognition. Most of the people who were inside the enclosure when the fire broke out escaped, but about 450 were either suffocated, burnt to death, or injured. Stretchers were soon brought from the General Hospital (a quarter of mile distant) or made up on the spot, and the injured persons were taken to the hospital as fast as they could be rescued from the heaps of bodies, the corpses being left on the ground till next morning. The stench was abominable, while the smoke was blinding for an hour or more. Immense crowds of natives anxious to find missing friends or relatives kept the police and others employed in maintaining order. Some bodies were *looted* of jewellery.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Various reports are current as to the cause of the fire, but the general impression to-day (Saturday) is that it was a case of incendiarism. Some sepoys of a regiment stationed in Madras were troublesome to the police on Monday, and were arrested, the consequence being that they were afterwards refused admittance into the fair. This they resented, and I hear that some of them were heard to threaten to burn the fair buildings. It looks very suspicious when a fire breaks out in two places, 200 yards from each other, almost simultaneously as in this case. It was reported that the electric light apparatus which has not been used in consequence of being out of order was the cause of the fire, but I have it on the best authority that the apparatus, although about to be tried, had not been set to work.

TREATMENT OF THE INJURED.

Dr. Kees, Principal of the Madras Medical College, and who is at the head of the General Hospital here, happened to be in the Park when the fire broke out, and proceeded to the hospital at once to arrange for the reception of the injured persons. The first cases were admitted at 6-30 p.m., and the matron and all the nurses proceeded to dress the sufferers. Hon. Surgeon Lawrence was among the first to volunteer help. Soon afterwards Surgeon Pope and Dr. Naylor joined the workers, and laboured hard until the last cases were brought in, about 10-30 p.m. Surgeon-Major Thompson, C.I.E., arrived later on, and with his subordinate staff afforded valuable help. Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe (who was with Sir H. Macpherson when he died) followed, and carefully attended the patients after their admission to the wards. The resources of the hospital were taxed to the utmost. Cotton mattresses were ripped up, and all the cotton they contained was utilized. A large number of sheets and clothing of every description was torn up for dressing. Carron oil was made by the gallon out of every available oil in store. Nourishment, stimulants and opiates were freely administered. All the old patients, who were capable of being moved out of their beds, were accommodated in the verandahs, the beds being occupied by the sufferers being brought in. At midnight a census was taken, with the following result:—In wards—88 natives and 2 Europeans. In dead-house—29 natives.

A very serious interruption to work was threatened several times by the excited crowd forcing its way into the hospital. Most of the admissions were cases of aggravated burns attended with shocks. The cries of the sufferers were harrowing in the extreme, notwithstanding the free use of opiates. A census was taken at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, with the following results:—Sick and under treatment—60 natives and 2 Europeans. Dead—42 natives. Removed by friends—10 natives.

THE SCENE ON SATURDAY MORNING.

Daylight on New Year's morning revealed the scene in all its ghastly reality. The half-burned bodies lying in heaps where they fell and where they had been removed during the night to better assist identification, presented a sickening spectacle. Thousands of natives crowded into the Park in search of missing relatives, and the efforts of a strong body of police were powerless to keep back the almost frantic crowds who greatly impeded the work of removing the bodies. Many a sad scene was witnessed as some lost relation was discovered among the dead. Women tore their hair and loudly bemoaned the loss of husband or brother, and fathers broken down with grief carried away the almost unrecognisable remains of their children. Strong men and children, young men and maidens, being hidden in masses where their awful deaths overtook them. Many of the victims met their deaths by suffocation, and were not burned at all, but the majority had been horribly mutilated by the fire. The work of removing the bodies commenced at daylight, each body as it was identified being carried away by a crowd of sorrowing friends. As however a large number of the victims are residents in the Mofussil, with no relatives near, they lay for some time unclaimed, and some were so terribly mutilated as to be beyond identification. The lamentations of the bereaved over the losses of their lost ones, the anxious excitement of those whose friends were missing and whose bodies could not be discovered, who rushed eagerly from group to group, made a spectacle fightful in the extreme, and one which no one would like to look upon again. The full extent of the calamity will thus be realized, and it will have brought home to the minds of all that the catastrophe is one of terrible magnitude.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following Notification from the Military Department, No. 5296, dated Bombay Castle, 30th December 1886, was issued by the Government yesterday:—

Letter from G. W. Roughton, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Volunteer Reserve Committee, Bombay, dated 23rd December, 1886.

Enquires whether it is proposed to take any further steps in the matter of the proposed Volunteer Reserve, as, if not, the balance of their subscriptions should now be returned to the subscribers.

Resolution.—The proposal to form a Volunteer Reserve in this Presidency was submitted to the Government of India under Government Resolution No. 4605, dated 26th August, 1885, to which the following reply was received:—"The proposals will be duly considered by the Governor-General in Council, and a further communication will be made shortly."

2. As the promised communication has not yet been received from the Government of India, inquiry will be made of that Government, with reference to the present letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Volunteer Reserve Committee, Bombay, whether it is proposed to take any further steps in regard to the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in this Presidency.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, who signs himself "Guru," complains of the result of the recent Matriculation Examination, and insinuates that the examiners were unreasonably strict, but this insinuation appears to me to be refuted by the fact that 13 girls passed in the very subject about which so many complaints have been made—Arithmetic and Algebra. If so many young girls were able to pass in this paper, it may be reasonably urged that the boys, who failed in the same paper, were badly prepared, and justly deserved to fail. If no candidate were permitted to appear at the Matriculation Examination until he had arrived at the age of 16, and if all candidates were required by the University to produce certificates, indicating that they had passed the Government 6th Standard Examination, a larger number of candidates would doubtless pass the Matriculation Examination in future.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Jan. 1. SCHOOLMASTER.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT.

THE hearing of this suit was resumed on Saturday, Dec. 11.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF LADY COLIN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q. C.: I knew a lady of the name of Miss Nesbitt; she died a few years ago. She lived at several places in Ireland. I have stayed with her years ago when I was young, but not since the marriage. The last time, I think, was in 1877. Did you not stay there after you knew Lord Blandford? I don't think so. I made the acquaintance of Lord Blandford at Prince's in 1881, at the time of the skating. Were letters constantly passing between you and Lord Blanford? Not constantly, but frequently. Have you got any of them? No, I never keep letters. How did he sign his letters? "Blandford," I think. Was that the only way? There was "B" with a small "d" on top, and that was his only signature. How did you address him in these letters? "Dear Lord Blandford." And subscribe yourself? "Sincerely yours, G. E C." Have you seen Colonel Butler here since this trial commenced? No. Do you know where he is? Yes, at Dinan. Do you know, Lady Colin, whether we shall have the pleasure of seeing Colonel Butler? Lady Colin: I still hope he will appear. The book I wrote was illustrated by Kate Greenaway. It was a child's book. I began to write for the Saturday Review in September, 1883. I wrote two or three articles a week but not before September 1883. I kept a diary in 1882. It was after the separation from Lord Colin that I began to keep my diaries more fully. My charitable work began on the 13th March, as shown in the diary. The first organised charitable work I did, apart from singing, was on the 16th of March, when I went to visit some girls at a factory at Nine Elms. I entered in my diary "they were a wild crew." Prior to this I had paid visits by myself to other poor people. I went to see a poor woman at Westminster. I think her name was May. She was very poor, and I paid her rent for her. Both before and after marriage I went into society a great deal. We only entertained guests at our house occasionally, as the house was small. I used to go to see my husband in the morning. I used to write my letters in his room. Generally I went out before lunch—at about half-past 12, but I did not often lunch away from home. I always received visitors in the afternoon. My husband did not take interest in the concerts in which I took part. He does not care about music. I am very fond of it. The concerts I attended gave me a certain amount of pleasure, but they were also a source of great fatigue.

Mr. Lockwood: You say Lord Colin suggested a certain precaution? Yes. I need hardly say it is painful to me to put to you these questions; but I am bound to do so. Did you follow out the suggestion? I did. He said also I had better ask my sister.

When did you first suggest that Lord Colin prescribed for you? I believe I said it at the last trial.

I will read from the shorthand notes of your examination-in-chief. You said that in February or March after his operation had been performed matrimonial intercourse had been renewed. And you go on to say that he told you you had better take precautions. You were asked, "What did he advise you to do?" and your answer was, "He said it was as well to be on the safe side, and that I had better take precautions, and ask my sister, Mrs. Bolton, what I had better do." Further you were asked, "Did Lord Colin know what precautions you did use?" and you replied "I do not think he ever asked me what I used. In consequence of what he said my sister gave me advice." Now, Lady Colin, is there one word of his suggesting what precautions you should take? At the previous trial I wished to spare Lord Colin.

Mr. Lockwood: You had been attended by Sir Oscar Clayton? Yes. And I believe he was anxious to make an examination? Yes. You refused? I did. Why? Because the idea was repulsive to me.

The person who did examine you was Mr. Bird? Yes, subsequently. Mr. Bird you knew very well in social life? I had met him at Lady Miles's; we were acquainted. Is Mr. Bird a younger man than Sir Oscar Clayton or Mr. Propert? I am sure I don't know; he looks as old (some laughter). At any rate, you consulted for the purpose of examination a man with whom you had been on terms of social intimacy? I consulted the doctor under whose hands I had been for two months.

In continuation of cross-examination Lady Colin said: I believe marital relations with my husband ceased later than June, 1882, but I cannot give the exact date. At the interview with Lord Colin at Sion house I used the words in relation to my committing suicide which I have given this morning, and it was in my mind to do so. Did you ever mention that contemplation before to-day? I mentioned it frequently to Mr. Lewis.

Now, as to Lord Blandford. How did you first come to know him? He was a friend of my sister. Did you know he had seduced Lady Aylesford? I had heard of the Aylesford case. Did that make any difference in the degree of your intimacy with him? Certainly not. You said you knew Lady Blandford? Fairly well. Was she a friend of yours? She was an acquaintance. Did you know that Lord Blandford was divorced from his wife? I had heard of it. How long did that incident interfere with your friendship or acquaintance with Lord Blandford? There was no interruption of our acquaintance. I don't know whether Lord Colin had the pleasure of Lord Blandford's acquaintance before marriage. Lord Blandford called at Argyll lodge. I don't remember Lord Colin saying, "I don't know Lord Blandford."

You knew at that time, when he called upon you, that Lord Blandford's name had been connected with Lady Aylesford in this way? Oh; many years before that.

Oh! come. How long before? About five years.

Mr Lockwood: Then the Statute of Limitations had run (laughter).

The Solicitor-General: Is that observation or a question?

Mr Lockwood (smiling) said that was an observation, but if he was in error he had no doubt his lordship would take notice of it.

The Judge: Of course these observations are out of place, but life would be very dull indeed if one could not make such a remark as Mr Lockwood did (renewed laughter).

Mr. Lockwood: Well, it is the first.

The Solicitor-General: And I hope it will be the last (more laughter).

Cross-examination resumed: Did Lord Blandford continue to lend you books? Yes. Amongst these were Draper's "Intellectual History of Europe," Lecky's "History of Rationalism," and two works by Baines. Lord Blandford had them in his library.

Did you know that Captain Shaw during his illness had the use of Argyll lodge? I did not then know but I do now. Do you know that after he was nursed at Argyll lodge he was taken to Inverary? I did not hear this. When captain Shaw said, "How ridiculous those Campbells are!" did you think it uncomplimentary? I thought it a very natural answer. Lord Blandford, too, said very much the same? Yes; he treated it in the same way. You met Lord Blandford in the street accidentally? Yes, you know your husband objected to his visits? To his visits to the house. Did you think it right, then, to walk with him in the streets? I asked my husband if I was to "cut" them and he said "No; I only object to them calling here in the afternoon. I don't like afternoon callers." Did you walk round the square and the neighbouring streets with Lord Blandford? I did not, round and round. I met him and he walked back with me. Were you in the habit of making up the weekly accounts of your household expenses? Yes. And did you usually do so on Saturday? I cannot tell you the day. I do not think it could have been Saturday, because the tradesmen's books came in on Tuesday. Now did you make up this account on Saturday, the 11th of August (handing the witness an account)? It is in my handwriting, but it was made up on Monday. Now look at your diary on this day (handing diary to the witness)? There is one entry relative to your mother's health, and another relating to the theatre. There is no entry that would suggest any engagement which would prevent you making up your accounts on that day? You have seen the entries. There are only two. When Lord Colin was away was it your custom to write to him for the amount of money required to meet your accounts? I suppose it was. Did you usually write to him on the Saturday and send the accounts? I cannot say. I wrote to him every day. Now look at your diary and turn to August 12, and I think you will find this entry, "Went with Cisca to the theatre." When was this written? I used to make the entries on the days the engagements were fixed.

Mr. Justice Butt: At some period I should like to put a question upon this. Mr. Lockwood: I ask your lordship to allow the jury to see the diary. Mr. Justice Butt: It is not always convenient to show these documents to the jury, for it delays the trial; but I see no objection in the present instance. (The diary was then handed to the jury, who examined it very minutely.)

Did you continue to see Lord Blandford at his house until the end of March, 1882? Yes. He lent you books? Yes. Was he studying "Bacon's Essays" with you? Did he discourse on the subject with you? I really cannot say. Lord Colin, in March, 1882, spoke to you about the evident admiration of Lord Blandford? Yes. Had you noticed it? No; I laughed at the idea. Did you tell your husband you were studying "Bacon's Essays?" He did not ask me. Captain Shaw was mentioned at the same time. I spoke to both of them, and asked them to cease their afternoon calls. I thought nothing serious of the matter. When these charges were made in respect of Purfleet and the other charges, I suppose that the first time the date was mentioned you looked back at your diary? Very likely. How long ago was it, do you think, since you first heard the date of the Purfleet allegation? When the petition was filed. Did you inform Mr Lewis you had a diary which contained entries? Certainly. How long ago? About the time of the filing of the petition. Having these diaries containing entries most material to this case, do you remember making an affidavit of documents in your possession? I have made many. Have you in any affidavit ever suggested that you had these diaries? Certainly not. I did not at the last trial, and I had them here then? The Judge: What is the date of that affidavit of documents? Mr. Lockwood: 1st November, 1886. Do you know that in an affidavit you have sworn you had no other documents than those you set out? I suppose you read your affidavits before swearing them, however formal they might be? Mr. Lewis generally told me I had an affidavit to swear, and I swore it (laughter). You had such confidence in Mr. Lewis that you swore any affidavit he told you? Certainly. Then I must congratulate Mr. Lewis (laughter). Sir Charles Russell: Her confidence is nearly equal to the faith Lord Colin Campbell seems to have possessed in his counsel (laughter).

Mr. Lockwood: You see I cannot mention that because it is a personal matter (laughter).

Cross-examination continued: When do you say you wrote this entry of the 13th of August, "Coco's first grouse arrived. Mother slightly better. Dined at T. (Thurloe)-square?" Did you first write that on a piece of paper, because I see it exactly fills the space allotted for the day? Certainly not. I knew what I had to write, and wrote so as to get it in.

Witness said: I admit it was a most out-of-the-way thing to have that cabman brought up to my bedroom to receive a note, and I can only account for it by the fact that I was under the influence of narcotics at the time; but I was able to write a note in reply, such as it was. I do not know whether I have had more than one photograph of Lord Blandford. I think he had one of me. I really cannot say where I kept it. It may have been on my writing desk on a frame. Other gentlemen were there too (laughter). I have continued on the same terms with Lord Blandford up till now, and so have all my family. When I was in Paris, in 1884, he was the only gentleman who visited me at my hotel. I went to the Zoological gardens there with him. It was by an appointment made beforehand. Captain Shaw has been a friend of mine for some years. I have met him out in society since my husband expostulated with me. I have made no alteration in my behaviour towards him. I have no recollection of meeting Captain Shaw on the doorstep with O'Neill, and of his afterwards coming into the dining-room with me. As far as I can remember, Dr. Bird was introduced to me by Lady Miles. I was with her a great deal before my marriage. It was not I who chose Dr. Bird as my medical adviser, but Lord Colin chose him.

Do you remember when Mr. Bird was in your bedroom, excepting leaving it for dinner from four in the afternoon till 11 o'clock at night? I have no recollection of it. I have heard it, and it may have happened. But you had a nurse in the house: was she unwilling to render you any assistance you might have required? She was Lord Colin's nurse.

Do you suggest that it was on that account it was necessary for Mr. Bird to make you longer visits than he would have done? I cannot say what he would have done, and I cannot remember whether he ever stayed so long or not.

Do you remember Lord Colin expostulating with Dr. Bird in your presence for staying so long? Certainly not.

Mr. Lockwood: I am bound to put this to you. Was not this entry in your diary about stopping at Bird's for medicine made in your diary long after this transaction took place? Certainly not. Look at the colour of the ink, and see whether it strikes you as different from the entries adjacent? It is written with a different pen. It does not strike me as looking fresher; here is one almost identically the same on the 9th of March. [These two entries were read, with the result that it appeared that they had no bearing on allegations of this case.] The suggestion of impropriety between Lord Colin and Amelia Watson was first made on the 5th November, 1884, at Mr. Lewis's office, when Lady Miles came with her information. After receiving the letter of the 26th February, 1886, from Lord Colin, in which he refers to the communication Lady Miles brought him from me, I had an interview with my husband with regard to its contents. I burnt the letter in his presence at his express desire. It was an affecting interview. I kept a copy of the letter, but I did not tell Lord Colin of it. Lord Colin had no knowledge that I was keeping the diaries.

Mr. Lockwood: That is all I wish to ask. Mr Finlay: We want complete copies of these diaries. Mr. Inderwick: You can have every material entry. Mr. Finlay: It will not take a long time to make a copy. The Judge: You must arrange that between yourselves. I cannot order it. I have gone carefully through one of the diaries and there are entries that should not be published. For instance, there are entries such as these: "Went to tea with Lady—— (name mentioned). Ghastly affair—deadly dull" (laughter, in which Lady Colin joined). It was then arranged that copies should be supplied, but the immaterial entries were not to be published.

On Monday, Dec. 13, Dr. Braxton Hicks gave evidence that in his opinion there was not the slightest ground for the suggestion that Lady Colin Campbell had ever been enceinte.

Dr. Robert Barnes corroborated the previous witness's evidence.

A number of servants and also several members of the Blood family also gave evidence.

On Wednesday, the fourteenth day of hearing, the Duke of Marlborough was called into the witness-box. His entrance created some sensation. He seemed somewhat uneasy, turned very pale, and stood with his left hand in his trowsers pocket. His examination-in-chief was at once proceeded with by the Attorney-general.

Until your father's death what name did you go by? Lord Blandford.

Have you ever been guilty of any impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell? The Duke of Marlborough (with much emphasis): Never.

When did you first know Lady Colin? I made her acquaintance in the winter of 1880 the spring of 1881. Had you known any members of her family before you knew Lady Colin? I was introduced to her sister at Prince's skating roooms. Her name was Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Bolton lived at Beaufort-gardens, and I used to visit at her house. I was an acquaintance of Mrs. Bolton's down to the time of her death. I used to meet Miss Blood, as she then was, at the house occasionally. I knew Miss Blood sufficiently well when she married to send her a wedding present.

Did you know Lord Colin before his marriage with Miss Blood? No: I did not, except by sight.

Did you know Captain Shaw? I did.

Do you remember calling at Argyll lodge in October, 1881? I do. I did not know that Lord Colin was ill at that time. When I got there Lady Colin informed me that he was ill.

I will take it very shortly. Did you call in the afternoon or evening upon Lady Colin? Yes, I did; about five o'clock tea. I called in the ordinary way. I saw her. I have no recollection of what we talked about. I did not see Lord Colin when I called at Argyll lodge. I cannot say when next I saw Lady Colin prior to calling upon her at Cadogan-place.

Did you ever make any assignation or appoint to meet Lady Colin, or do anything more than in the ordinary way? Never. It is not true that I received two, three, and four letters a day from Lady Colin Campbell. I went to the launch of the Invicta on the 5th April, 1882. Captain Shaw was present. I remember a communication made to me by Lady Colin. She said to me, "I shall be obliged to you if you will not call on me again." I asked her why, and she said "My husband objects to my receiving gentlemen visitors." I not not remember what my exact words were, but I think I said "It is very absured." I had no communication except that from Lord Colin, direct or indirect, complaining of familiarities or calling too much upon his wife. After that date I never set my foot inside the house. I never was in the drawing-room of Cadogan-place with Lady Colin with the door locked. It is certainly not true I was ever found by Deroche with my arm round Lady Colin's waist in Cadogan-place, and it is not true that I ever was in that position. It is not true that on any occasion of my being there Lady Colin had her dress disarranged or that the furniture and cushions were thrown about in consequence of any conduct between us. Is there one word of truth in the story? None whatever.

Were you at Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881? I was not there. I was there at Easter, 1882.

Did you ever, during the time you were there, go to Lady Colin's bedroom on any single occasion? Never.

Is it true that you and Lady Colin sat on a seat at Paddington station, either as lovers or pretty close together? It is not true. I was not in Paris with Lady Colin in May, 1862, or with the party of which she formed one.

Were you at Purfleet from Saturday, the 12th, to Monday, the 14th August, 1882? Yes; I was.

Was Lady Colin with you at Purfleet on that occasion, or was she not? (Emphatically) She was not.

Have you ever stated to anybody until to-day the circumstances under which you were at Purfleet? Never.

Are you desirous of stating the circumstances under which you were at Purfleet? Most undesirous.

If forced to do so, either by question of my learned friend or of the judge, are you prepared to state the circumstances? Certainly I shall.

Is there a shadow of truth in the suggestion that either on the Saturday, Sunday, or Monday Lady Colin was with you at Purfleet? None whatever.

Among the visitors who came to Queen Anne's gate was there a lady who used to come with a collie dog? There was. Are you desirous of not stating the name unless you are obliged to do so? I am prepared to write it down and hand it to his lordship. I first saw that there was a rupture between Lord and Lady Colin in the papers in July, 1883. When I was at Paris in 1884 I stayed at the Hotel Wagram, never at the Hotel Continental or the Hotel Windsor. I met Lady Colin accidentally. I had not known that she and her family were to be in Paris. I met her and her father coming out of the hotel where they lived. I called upon them on several occasions at the Hotel Windsor. I was never alone with Lady Colin in a bedroom in Paris, and most certainly there was never any impropriety of any kind between us.

Do you remember when you were paying a visit a man coming with a letter? Distinctly. I was sitting in the room with Mrs. Blood. Lady Colin was in her room next door, changing her riding habit for another dress. I remember an arrangement meeting Lady Colin at the house of a French literary lady with whom I am acquainted, and going with her to the Jardin des Plantes to see the animals. On the way back I called at a shop to order some seeds to be sent to Blenheim. Lady Colin went on. At that time I certainly did not know that proceedings were being taking in Paris against me and Lady Colin.

Will you tell my lord and the jury about the cabman incident? I met Mrs. Bolton, who told me that Lady Colin was dangerously ill, and that she was obliged to leave her that afternoon or the next morning, I cannot remember which. I sent by a cabman two notes—one to Lady Colin and the other to Lady Miles—giving him the instruction that if he did not receive an answer to the note to Lady Colin, he was to take the other on to Lady Miles at Cornwall gardens. I also sent some flowers to Lady Colin. In her note Lady Colin said she was not so very bad or something of that kind. I did not keep the note. That was all I had to do with the cabman incident.

When was there any suggestion of complaint privately on the part of Lady Blandford against you? I think it was in 1875. Afterwards there was a complete reconciliation. We seperated in June, 1882. Lady Blandford afterwards instituted a divorce suit against me. I did not defend that suit. It was alleged that Lady Aylesford's child was not the child of Lord Aylesford, and I settled 10,000*l.* upon it. This ended the examination-in-chief.

Mr. Finlay in cross-examination asked: Proceedings were taken against you in 1877 for adultery with Lady Aylesford? Yes; if you say so. Did you commit adultery with Lady Aylesford under her husband's roof? Yes. Lord Aylesford being a friend of yours? Yes. You left your wife and resided for two years at Paris with Lady Aylesford? No; I never lived at Paris with her. I visited Paris with her once under her own name of Lady Aylesford. Lady Blandford, I think, forgave you on that occasion, and came to live with you again, and you then went off again with Lady Aylesford and committed adultery with her? Yes. And Lady Blandford filed a petition against you in July, 1882? Yes.

Charging you with adultery, desertion and cruelty (I don't know what the petition was. I took no steps to defend it. You lived with Lady Blandford, I think, till the 25th April, 1882? I don't believe Lady Blandford separated till June of that year. She left the house and went to live with her sister and then returned.

Did you hear the Attorney-General, in opening your case, say: "The Duke of Marlborough will tell you that he was never at Purfleet with a lady at all; that he went there alone and came up on Monday morning alone. Is that true? No. I have told the Attorney-General, as I have told everbody previous to coming into this box that I was at Purfleet alone, and by the word "alone" I meant and do mean—though I fully accept the responsibility of what I did alone as far as the charge connected with this case is concerned.

Do you remember the Attorney-General saying:—"The Duke of Marlborough was never there with a lady." Was that true?

The Duke of Marlborough: That was not the case (sensation).

And he made that statement upon your instructions? I accept the responsibility of it.

In what name did you go by at Purfleet? Mr. Perry. Was there a Mistress Perry with you? The Duke of Marlborough: There was (sensation).

Who was she? She was a woman about London. Will you give me the name of this woman? Perry. Where does she live? She lived in Winchester-street, Pimlico (laughter, at once suppressed).

Then, am I to take it that you made this false statement about being at Purfleet alone? No, sir; it was from the greatest disinclination on my part that I should make such a statement.

You thought that being in company with a woman, of the town would detract from your character? Certainly, I do not remember having lemons thrown at me at Purfleet.

Was the lady with the collie dog the same lady that was with you at Purfleet? Oh, no.

Do you mind writing her name down? Witness did so, and handed the slip of paper to the learned counsel.

Do you say that this lady was in the habit of taking a collie dog about with her? Yes. (The slip of paper was then handed to the judge.)

The Judge: I do not want to see it. It is not the name of Lady Colin Campbell; that is all we want to know.

Mr. Finlay (to witness): Do you represent that Lady Colin did not, except on one occasion, come to your house at Queen Anne's-gate? I do.

Have you a case fitted with a photograph of Lady Colin in the house? I have a photograph of Lady Colin and one of her sisters, and my solicitor has brought them to the court under a subpoena. I have no other photographs of Lady Colin.

Have you ever been at the Great Western Hotel, Praed-street, with Lady Colin Campbell? Never.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: Have you ever heard it suggested that you were at the Great Western Hotel till this moment? Witness: I never heard any such suggestion.

Until the communication made to me this morning about Purfleet have you ever told Mr. Lewis or anybody connected with the case the circumstances under which you were placed? I have made no communication to anybody until I made it this morning, with great reluctance.

So far as Lady Colin was concerned, did you give full information to Messrs. Lewis in regard to the matter? Complete information.

A few questions were then asked in regard to the topography of the south side of the Seine, and the witness concluded by saying he believed that Lady Colin was acquainted with Madame Schuyler.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW.

Captain Shaw was then called and examined by Mr. Gully, Q.C. He said: I remember meeting Lord Colin soon after his marriage—in the autumn of 1881. I asked him how Lady Colin was, and he said, "If you go now, you will find her at home." I told him I could not call then, but I did call later in the day, about four hours afterwards.

Is there any foundation for the suggestion that you called there for the purpose of committing adultery with Lady Colin, or that you did commit adultery with her at any time? Not the smallest foundation. I remember calling at the house in Cadogan-square, when it was only partly furnished. I saw Lady Colin when I was shown into the drawing-room. Lord Colin came in there afterwards, and we all conversed together. Nothing except ordinary conversation took place.

You have heard the evidence of Deroche as to your being seated on the sofa with Lady Colin, and the suggestion that you had your arm round her waist. Is there any foundation for that? Not the least. I was not in the habit of taking refreshments at the house, but I may have taken tea at different times. I remember Lady Colin speaking to me at the launch of the Invicta about what her husband had said to her. She gave me to understand that the visits of gentlemen to the house in the afternoon was not pleasant to Lord Colin. I made the reply that the Campbells were very absurd. I was never inside the house after that. The evidence given by Mrs. Duffy as to my visit to the house is perfectly untrue.

Is there any foundation for the evidence of O'Neill as to what he alleges he witnessed in the dining-room, that you committed adultery with Lady Colin? There is not a particle of truth in it. The whole of that statement is untrue. Until the petition was served upon me I was not aware there was any imputation against me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: Did you think that Lady Colin's intimation was any imputation upon you? I never thought of it in that way. Have you received letters from Lady Colin? I have received letters from Lady Colin, but I have not preserved them. I think they were handed to my wife because they were matters with which she was concerned. Then why did she not write to your wife? I do not know.

Being letters to your wife, Lady Colin wrote to you? Yes; the matters referred to the house. I generally drove to Lady Colin's, excepting it might be on Sundays, when I might have walked. The longest visit I paid was half-an-hour, and that was at Cadogan-place. That visit was paid between six and seven o'clock. It was the end of the year, late in autumn. Was it dark? Was there any gas? I do not remember any light; there was light of some kind. There was an ottoman or something like it in the room.

Then you sat in an unfurnished room for half an hour without light with Lady Colin? No there were lights, there was plenty of light. I think there were candles, but I do not remember their being brought up. There were people carrying things about. I don't think I was ever there on a Sunday before the house was furnished. I think I do remember the servant O'Neill. I know the dining-room at 79, Cadogan-place. Is there any truth in his story? I do mean to say that every detail of O'Neill's story is absolutely untrue.

Re-examined: Lady Colin told me that gentlemen callers were generally objected to. I have met and spoken to Lord Colin within the last few months. I was never at Leigh Court at the same time as Lady Colin. I slept there one night in the autumn of 1881. During my acquaintance with Lady Colin I have had about a dozen letters from her. They were not of the slightest importance; simply making engagements to go about London.

This was the case for Captain Shaw; Mr. Gully stating that he should have called Mrs. Shaw, had she been well enough to appear. The court then adjourned.

EVIDENCE OF DR. BIRD.

On Thursday Mr. Tom Bird was then examined by the Solicitor-General. He said; I am 43 years of age. I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Professor of Anœtetics at Guy's hospital and at other institutions. I reside at 59, Brook-street, but I formerly occupied rooms at 36. I am on terms of friendship with Sir Phillip and Lady Miles. I first became acquainted with Miss Blood in 1878. In the autumn of 1882 I was spoken to about an operation that was going to be performed on Lord Colin at Leigh Court. It was arranged that I should remain there for the first few weeks. The operation was performed in September, 1882. I attended, and afterwards I stayed with his lordship, who was very ill, for about a fortnight. After that I stayed with his lordship, at his own request, for about four weeks in all. At that time Lady Colin was at Leigh Court. Apart from my attendance on Lord Colin I had no occupation at Leigh Court or the neighbourhood, so I sometimes walked or drove out, and Lady Colin sometimes accompanied me. From time to time during the winter I went down to Leigh Court. I used to receive many letters from Lord Colin—about 100 in all—sometimes four a day, chiefly dealing with his symptoms. While I was at Leigh Court my attention was called to the condition of Lady Colin's health, and I made an examination of her some time during November. During that time there were no relations of any kind between me and Lady Colin, except those of friendship and those of a medical adviser. It is not true that I was caressing Lady Colin on the way home in a cab from New Cross.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bird's evidence the Attorney-General proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough.

INSPECTION OF 79 CADOGAN-PLACE.

The court did not sit until past eleven o'clock on Dec. 17, it having been arranged that the jury should go to the house, 79, Cadogan-place, and examine the dining-room keyhole, respecting which witness O'Neill had made important statements. When the jury had assembled in their box the foreman handed another letter to the judge, remarking that he had received it this morning, and had not read it through when he saw that it had to do with the case. Mr. Justice Butt advised the foreman to tear up the letter, which he did.

The foreman: I do not know whether I ought to say it, but we have been to the house in Cadogan-place, and what we have seen there throws a good deal of discredit on the evidence of one of the witnesses. I do not know whether you would like me to say more, but my fellow-jurors think I ought to.

Mr. Justice Butt: I quite understand. You refer to the witness O'Neill.

The foreman: No, no.

Mr. Justice Butt: Oh! Well, what do the counsel think. Shall the foreman say what he has to say?

Mr. Inderwick: I think it would be as convenient for both sides if the foreman made his statement.

The foreman: To state it briefly, it was this. You remember when Mr. Neptune Blood was in the box, I myself asked him whether the dinner-wagon behind the door obstructed the view through the keyhole or not, and he said not in the least. We find it perfectly impossible to see. If the dinner-wagon is there it absolutely obstructs the view. With regard to the statement of another witness also, we find that the escutcheons of the keyhole are very stiff, and will stay up at right angles when put so. One of our number here is an architect, and he has made drawings. Perhaps it would be well if your lordship thought fit to put him into the witness-box (laughter).

Mr. Justice Butt: Oh, no, we cannot do that; that is quite out of the question.

The foreman: Well, this is the drawing he has made. This is the keyhole: and we found that on putting a skewer through it comes against this blind part of the dinner-wagon, and the keyhole is thus absolutely obscured when the wagon is standing there.

Mr. Justice Butt: Well, it is for you who have seen to deal with the matter. I shall deal with the case quite apart from thus directing your attention to the evidence as it has been given here.

The foreman: Of course we are assuming it is the same dinner-wagon.

Mr. Inderwick made some remark which was inaudible, and the matter then dropped.

Mr Finlay, Q.C. then continued his address to the jury on behalf of Lord Colin Campbell.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that the gross receipts were £2,085,095; the working expenditure and payments to Government on account of leased lines £874,958, leaving a net profit of £1,210,137. Comparing these results with the corresponding half of 1885, there is an increase in receipts of £97,086, equal to 4·88 per cent. The expenditure is less by £24,760, or 2·75 per cent., and the profit is more by £121,846, or 11·20 per cent. The ratio of expenditure to receipts is £41·96 per cent., as against 45·25 per cent. in 1885. As regards passenger traffic the receipts from the first-class show a decrease of 811 in number and £403 in value. The other classes show increases, that of the the third-class (ordinary trains) being 332,788 in number and £14,200 in value. The goods traffic shows an increase of 42,385 tons, the receipts being £93,356. This larger number of passengers and the greater weight of the goods was carried with a less train mileage by 361,775 miles, the total number of train miles run being 4,776,611. The receipts per train mile amounted to 8s. 9d, or 1s. ½d. more and the expenditure per train mile to 3s. 8d. or 2d. more. The cost of maintenance per railway mile was £150, 10s. 7d., against £151, 12s. 8d. in 1885. After providing out of the net receipts for the guaranteed interest of the half-year, and for the contribution to the company's provident fund, there remains a balance of Rs. 66,37,686 surplus profit, equally divisible between the Government and the company, as shown in the net revenue account. The company's moiety amounts to Rs. 33,18,843. From this sum there has to be deducted Indian income tax, to meet which there has been reserved Rs 62,662 leaving Rs. 32,56,180. The portion thereof required for the payment of dividend in this country having been remitted and adding to the proceeds a balance of £1,825 from last amount the directors are enabled to propose that a dividend at the rate of £1 4s. per cent. be paid to the proprietors in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year. The total amount of capital received is £24,662,164. This is less by £39,500 than stated in last account, representing debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest paid off at the beginning of the half-year. The total expenditure on works and rolling stock to June 30 last amounted to £22,908,795, including the sum of £137,451 brought to account during the half-year, but excluding stores account. The expenditure on stores on hand and in transit (including £19,930 overdrafts from the Secretary of State) amounted to £773,297. Recently, upon his appointment as a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, Mr. Andrew R. Scoble, Q.C., resigned his seat at the board of this company. The directors accepted Mr. Scoble's resignation with great regret, he having invariably afforded to them most valuable assistance in the conduct of the company's affairs. To fill the vacancy so created the board have elected Mr Charles Peile, barrister-at-law, a shareholder of long standing, and formerly a member of the firm of solicitors in Bombay, which had charge of the company's legal business.

The sixty-second report of the directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the half year ended June 30 states that the gross revenue of the company's own line, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, was 722,180*l.*, against 687,203*l.*, the expenses 266,522*l.*, against 277,402*l.*, and the net earnings 455,658*l.*, against 409,801, the percentage of expenses to receipts being 36·91 against 40·37. The net earnings, calculated at the above rate of exchange amounted to 455·658*l*, or 51 10s. 11d. per cent. on the capital outlay on the line, comparing with 409,801*l.* or £5 10s. 11d. per cent. in the corresponding period. The amount required to cover guaranteed interest for the half year was 202,499*l.* and a further sum of 2,766*l.* had to be paid to Government for interest on overdrawn capital balances. The surplus profit in Indian currency was 27,30,458 rs., and the company has received there 13,65,229 rs., less Indian income-tax, payable for the whole year 1886 (being at the rate of 5 pies in the rupee calculated on its share of surplus profit for the year 1885), amounting to 37,967 rs. After providing for the contribution to the provident fund of 25,854 rs., payable in 1877, there remains a balance of 13,02,408 rs. available for distribution among the shareholders. The results of the working of the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway show that the gross earnings during the half year amounted to 94,12,150 rs., and exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1885 by 8,95,278 rs. The gross expenditure amounted to 42,66,956 rs, being 45·33 per cent. of the gross earnings, and was 41,333 rs. less than in the corresponding period of 1885, when it amounted to 43,08,389, rs., or 50·58 per cent. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to 51,45,194 rs. or 4·53 per cent. for the half year on the capital outlay incurred on these lines, as compared with 42,08,583 rs., or 3,73 per cent, in 1885. Adding collected outstanding of the previous half year and making allowance for unrealised earnings the net balance is increased to 51,45,126 rs. from which the Government are entitled to 28,39,458 rs for interest at 5 per cent. per annum on their capital outlay in connection with the line as adjusted in the settled accounts, the balance being divisible between Government and the company, the company being entitled to one-fifth or say 461,133rs which have been placed accordingly at the company's disposal subject to Indian income-tax payable for the whole year 1886 amounting to 17,376 rs. the net sum available for distribution being therefore say 4,46,757 rs. The total amount of surplus profits earned during the first half of this year and now in the hands of the company free of all Indian charges and available for distribution to the proprietors is as follows:—From the company's own line 13,02,408 rs and from the Rajpootana-Malwa lines 449·757 rs or together 17,52,165 rs· against 13,92,852 rs· at the same date last year. To this amount has to be added the cash balance retained in India in June out of surplus profits previously earned and not required locally amounting to 11,863 rs., making a total available in India of 17,64,028 rs. The directors have withdrawn 17,50,000 rs realising therefrom 129,8791*l.*, which with 640*l* previously in hand in England on surplus profits account enables them to recommend a dividend of 1*l* 13s 6d per 100*l.* Consolidated stock, making a total distribution for the half year of 4*l* 3s 6d per cent.

The third ordinary general meeting of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited) was held on Tuesday at Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, Lieut-General Sir Richard J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding. The chairman, after alluding to the various extensions referred to in the directors' report, congratulated the shareholders on the increase of 32,500 rupees in the net earnings of the first half of the current year compared with the corresponding period of 1885. The working expenses had been 54·54 per cent., or nearly 3½ per cent. less. The coaching receipts had been 41,868 rupees more than in the corresponding period of 1885, but, owing to the failure of the oil-seed crop, there had been a considerable decline in the goods traffic, and there had been a decrease in the receipts from the carriage of metals and the transport of baggage animals. The total falling off under these heads had been 64,881 rupees. On the other hand the grain traffic exhibited an increase of nearly 39,000 rupees. Considering all circumstances, he hoped they would regard the increase mentioned in the net receipts as satisfactory. By the opening of the Hyderabad section in April last the increased earnings had been 40,000 rupees during the remaining weeks of the half-year With regard to the current half-year, the revenue had been steadily increasing, and by the last accounts, to the 6th ult. the increase had been 183,800 rupees, or about 34 per cent. compared with the same date of last year. They believed that the opening of the feeder roads and other means of communication in the district through which the new line would run would bring them a large and increasing traffic. As soon as the rails reached the Singareni coal-fields a very large quantity of coal would be ready to be despatched. He concluded by proposing a resolution adopting the report and confirming the payments referred to therein on account of dividend or interest. General Alexander Fraser, C.B., seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE *PUNCH* LIBEL CASE.

The December sessions of the Central Criminal Cour were opened on Dec. 13. In the case of Mr. Burnand editor of *Punch*, who had been committed upon a charge of publishing a libel upon Mrs. Gent-Davis, the wife of Mr. Gent-Davis, M.P., Mr. Duke made an application to the Court. He said that very serious charges were made against Mrs. Gent-Davis in reference to her conduct towards the electors at the last election, and Mrs. Gent-Davis took the earliest opportunity of vindicating her character. There was no desire to harass or annoy Mr. Burnand; but, as he refused to state the name of the author of the article, there was no alternative. Since the committal it had been discovered that the author of the article was a gentleman who took part in the politics of Kennington, who was a political opponent, and this to a great extent removed the sting from the article, and, consequently, it was not considered necessary to proceed any further in the matter, and he desired to be permitted to withdraw from the prosecution. The Recorder consented to the application, remarking that *Punch* was rather a licensed individual.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

The Wheat and Oil-seed Crops.—The report on the prospects of the wheat and oil-seed crops of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for November is as follows:—"Rains continued late in October, but with intervals sufficiently long for ploughing and dressing of the land. Germination excellent, except in places where it rained immediately after sowing. On the whole, prospects up to 30th November very fair. Area about 4 per cent. in excess of last year."

THE HAIRY FAMILY IN COURT.

The suit Piperno *vs.* Harmston was heard in the Court of Appeal in London, on the 16th of December. It rose out of a partnership agreement between the plaintiff, the proprietor of the Burmese hairy family, and the defendant, the owner of a circus. On September, 21, 1886, the plaintiff entered into a written agreement with the defendant, by which the parties were to join in a tour throughout Europe, India, China, and such other places as might be agreed upon. The defendant was to bring in the circus his horses and all paraphernalia, and certain members of his own family to ride, but the plant was to remain the property of the defendant. The plaintiff was to pay £300 for a tent for joint use, and to bring in his Burmese hairy family. There was no agreement as to providing money for expenses. The circus was set up at Leamington, but disputes arose and, on October, 21, 1886, the plaintiff brought this action, asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant, from using or removing from Leamington the circus horses, bodies, &c, and for damages for breaches of the partnership agreement. On October, 25, 1886, an interim injunction was agreed to by the defendant to restrain him from removing the horses, ponies, and plant from Leamington as long as the circus was going on, On October 27, the plaintiff shut up the circus and refused the defendant admittance. He gave as his reason that the defendant had not brought his family to perform at Leamington, that the circus was not paying, and that he had contributed £140 towards the expenses, the defendant not having contributed anything. On Saturday, November 13, the plaintiff obtained an ex parte order at Chambers for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from removing the horses, ponies, &c, from Leamington, or selling any of them, and also for the appointment of a receiver of the horses and ponies, and this order was served on the defendant that night. The defendant, on the following morning, at 2 a.m., removed the horses and ponies from Leamington to Northampton, the week of his tenancy of his stables at Leamington having expired on that day. The defendant brought them back to Leamington on November 17. The plaintiff thereupon moved the Court to commit the defendant for a breach of the injunction and to continue the injunction. The defendant moved to discharge the order for an injunction and for the receiver. The Divisional Court (Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith) refused the order for an attachment, and discharged the order for the injunction and the receiver. The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. Beddall appeared for the plaintiff; Mr J Scarlet, for the defendant, was not called upon to argue.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls said that the plaintiff admitted that he could not obtain relief by way of specific performance of this agreement, that is, compel the defendant to fulfil his contract. He tried to obtain the same result *aliunde* so as to force the defendant to fulfil his contract. He asked for an injunction. It was obvious that that would give the plaintiff no relief as it would give him no benefit; so the obvious motive was to bring pressure to bear upon the defendant to compel him indirectly to do what he could not be ordered to do directly. The case of "Lumley *v.* Wagner," (1 "D M and G.," 604) was relied upon by the plaintiff, where the defendant was restrained from singing at a place contrary to the terms of the agreement. This case was, no doubt, correctly decided. It might be that the case of actors and singers was exceptional. At all events, it was open to this, that it was a kind of contract where damages would not in instances afford adequate relief. "De Mattos *v.* Gibson" (4 "De G. and J.," 276) was also cited, but what was decided there was that, while the question was doubtful whether specific performance would be granted, an interim injunction would be granted. That was a case of a breach of a charter-party, and damages would afford a wholly adequate relief. It was now settled that specific performance would not be granted in such a case, and hence an interim injunction would not now be granted. As stated by Lord Selborne in "Wolverhampton and Walshall Railway Company *v.* London and North-Western Railway Company" (L. R., 16 Eq., 442), and by "Fry on Specific Performance," section 944, the doctrine in Lumley *v.* Wagner ought not to be carried further. The inuction, therefore, ought not to have been granted in this case. But the injunction was granted and disobeyed, and if the Divisional Court had committed the defendant to prison this Court would not have been inclined to examine the grounds upon which the injunction was granted. But the Divisional Court had to examine the circumstances under which the injunction was obtained, and to decide whethe ran attachment should issue. This Court would not overrule the discretion of the Divisional Court in refusing an attachment order except in a very extreme case.

Lord Justice Lindley said that the application for a receiver of horses and ponies bordered on the ridiculous. The injunction had been granted ex parte, and so had the order for the appointment of a receiver. Injunctions might be granted ex parte, but only in pressing cases. A receiver ought not to be granted ex parte except in cases of extreme emergency and his Lordship has never known a case that rendered an ex parte order for the appointment of a receiver necessary.

Lord Justice Lopes concurred.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Goblet, the new French Prime Minister, has provisionally constructed his Cabinet. He has undertaken the duties of the premiership and the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Worship. M. Goblet's colleagues are M. Flourens, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Dauphin, Minister of Finance; M. Berthelot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Sarien, Minister of Justice; General Boulanger, Minister of War; Admiral Aube, Minister of Marine; M. Granet, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce; M. Millaud, Minister of Public Works; M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture. M. Goblet made a statement to the Chamber on Saturday afternoon. In home and foreign politics M. Goblet will pursue the same policy as his predecessor; but on account of the difficult circumstances in which he has taken office he appeals to the house for indulgence. In one important particular, however, M. Goblet differs from his late chief. He does not tell the House that means will be found to balance the national income and expenditure without fresh loans or fresh taxes. He asks the House to give the new Minister three months' credit, or, in other words, authorized the Government to collect the revenue and taxes for the first three months of the ensuing year. The declaration was greeted with faint applause from the Opportunists, and was received in silence from every other part of the house. M. Goblet had the greatest difficulty in getting some one to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Flourens, who has accepted this post, was for some time director of the Public Worship Department, and is now Vice-President of the Council of State. As a correspondent says, "He is neither a senator nor a deputy; he has, of course, had no diplomatic training or experience, and how he is to acquit himself of his new duties it is not easy to see. I am assured that he will merely be the agent of M. de Freycinet, who will in reality continue to inspire his country's policy. Be this as it may, this appointment is regarded by competent critics as calculated to bring about the downfall of the Goblet Cabinet even sooner than was expected. The nomination is simply grotesque. The Goblet Ministry is foredoomed to disaster and collapse in a very short time."

The new Ministry appeared before the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, Dec. 14, and asked for a vote on account for the first two months of next year; and this was granted almost unanimously. The principal speaker was M. Clemenceau. He maintained that a majority existed in favour of reforms, especially the separation of Church and State. The late Cabinet had been overthrown because it remained stationary. M. Clemenceau considered that the declaration of the new Ministry had not satisfied every one, and maintained that a majority was impossible without the co-operation of the Extreme Left, which only asked for reforms demanded by the entire Republican party, and the realization of which could alone bring about the union of Republicans of all shades. M. Goblet, in reply, said that the only reforms possible are those assured by the majority. The settlement of the religious question will become possible when it is demanded by a large majority in the country; but the suppression of the Public Worship Budget would be an illegal proceeding. Addressing the Right, the Premier said he entered upon the struggle before him with condence, knowing that he had the country at his back, and he appealed to all Republicans to give him their support.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY IN NEW GUINEA.

The Queensland Government has received a communication from Sir A. Palmer, Acting Governor of Queensland, of a telegram despatched by the Colonial Office on the question of the future administration of New Guinea. The telegram states that the establishment of British sovereignty in New Guinea would probably involve a heavy expenditure, estimated to exceed £150,000 per annum. It is pointed out that the advantages of annexation and settlement are disproportionate to the expense; but that if the colonies still desire to establish British sovereignty in the island, it will be necessary to reconsider the financial arrangements. The Colonial Office proposes that England shall contribute to a small extent to defray the expenses of the administration, the colonies securing an annual sum by a permanent Act passed for the purpose in their respective Legislatures. The telegram concludes by stating that the Colonial Office cannot consider the details of Sir Samuel Griffith's scheme until the financial difficulty be removed. This decision on the part of the Imperial Government has been received with disappointment throughout the colony.

THE RECENT GALE IN ENGLAND.

DISASTERS TO LIFEBOATS.

Two lifeboats that set out to rescue the crew of the Ship Mexico, which was driven on to the banks near Formby, between Liverpool and Southport, met with disaster. The signals of distress were noticed at Southport, and also at Lytham and St. Annes, on the other shore of the Ribble estuary. A lifeboat put off at once from each place to the rescue; but only the boat from Lytham managed to reach the ship. Two of the masts had been cut away, and the crew, twelve in number, were lashed in the mizen-rigging. They were taken off, and safely landed at Lytham early on Friday-morning. The other lifeboats unfortunately met with disaster. That from Southport—the Eliza Fernly—had got within a few yards of the wreck when she capsized. Instead of righting immediately, as was expected, the boat remained bottom upwards, with several of the crew underneath. In this position the boat drifted on to the sands at Southport, were three men, the only survivors of the crew of sixteen, got ashore. One of them has since died. Three dead bodies were found in the boat, and ten others were discovered on the beach afterwards. The fate of the St. Annes lifeboat crew was even more tragic. They left on their errand of mercy late on Thursday night, and were not heard of again until Friday afternoon, when the boat was washed ashore near Southport, with three of her crew dead inside. Thirteen men went out with the boat, and they all perished.

The story of the disaster to the Southport lifeboat is told by John Jackson, one of the survivors. He says that the boat was launched successfully and went nicely for a time. A very heavy sea was running, and their troubles soon commenced. Captain Hodge and Peters, the second coxswain, were at the helm, and sea after sea washed over the boat. They were beaten back several times, and shipped an immense quantity of water. It was pitch dark at the time, and the only indication of the distressed barque was the faint glimpse of a lamp which, as the boat got closer, they saw hung from the mizen-top. They were at length within thirty yards of the vessel and could hear no shouting; indeed, the storm rose to such a pitch that it was with difficulty they could hear their own voices. He was just about letting go the anchor to get the boat alongside—the vessel being then, he should say, twenty yards from the barque—when a tremendous sea caught the boat right amidships and she went over. They expected her to right herself, but she remained bottom upwards. Some of the crew managed at length to crawl out. He and Richard Robinson held firmly on to the rowlocks and were buffeted about considerably. With some difficulty he got underneath the boat again and called out, "I think she will never right—we have all to be drowned;" a voice replied, "I think so too." He got out again and found Richard Robinson fairly done. Robinson leaned heavily on his arm, and he thought he must have been suffocated. Another heavy sea came, and Robinson disappeared with it and was never seen again. While underneath, Jackson called out to his brother, but could get no answer. The boat eventually drifted bottom upwards to the shore, and those who were rescued like himself clung to her. He did not know what became of the rest of the crew, but remembered seeing two or three of them struggling to reach the boat. He drifted with the boat bottom upwards to the beach, and staggered home at about three o'clock in the morning.

The news of the disaster fell with crushing effect among the fishing communities from whom the lifeboat crews were drawn, and the greatest gloom prevailed along the Lancashire coast. Subscription-lists have been opened on behalf of those families that have been deprived of their bread-winners. The bodies of the drowned men were buried on Tuesday. A public funeral was given to thirteen of them at Southport, and similar ceremonies took place at Lytham and St. Annes. A Board of Trade inquiry has been opened.

INDIAN REFORM.

At a meeting of the East India Association, at the Westminster Town-hall, Mr. W. T. Marriott, Q. C., M. P., presiding, a paper was read by Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy on "The Needed Reform in the Administration of British India." After reviewing the blessings of the English rule, Mr. Dadabhoy dealt with a number of grievances alleged by the body of the Indian peoples. The first arose from the Covenanted Civil Service. The reduction of the age of candidates for that service from 21 to 19 virtually placed the natives outside the pale of free competition for the higher posts in the service of their own country. The Statutory Civil Service, which allowed local selection for a certain class, ought distinctly to be retained. In order to promote the material prosperity of its people, the Government might consider what should or could be done towards reviving and fostering various indigenous trade and industries. The restriction still imposed on, for instance, the export of gold and silver work from India to this country were altogether unworthy of a nation which professed to open its ports freely to all the world, and had but lately repealed the last of the duties levied in India on Manchester cotton goods. The present system of local self-government offered a fair field for careful experiments in the political education of the people of India. Consultative councils might be established experimentally in every district in each province, and finally a major council for each province. An increase of the native element on the legislative and executive councils was also desirable. It was the duty of the Government to consider carefully the question of our military expenditure, with a view to retrenchments. Steps should be taken for the encouragement of elementary education, and the diffusion of sound technical education among the masses. Notwithstanding the urgent necessity for these reforms, Mr. Dadabhoy asserted that Indians in general were happy and contented under our merciful and prudent rule; and, if England should find herself in any trouble at home or abroad, the natives of India would readily and cheerfully fight side by side with Englishmen for the sanctity of the common rights and the maintenance of the common glory of both. Mr. Marriott, in the course of his remarks, urged that, in reference to India, our colonies, and foreign policy, there should be no party organization brought to bear. Every one knew that England represented a democracy of five millions, who had the privilege and power of a vote, and that they governed themselves and almost despotically ruled other countries. He feared, however, that the bulk of the electors did not realize this great position, and that had given rise to the question whether this great democracy could govern India. He had no doubt they could do so with the information they were receiving, but there were three great principles to establish. They must show that our rule was good for this country, that it was good for India and good for civilization itself. It had been said that we could do without India or our colonies, but without them we should be a small country indeed, and we should have a diminishing population. He believed that India had never had such material happiness as it had secured under English rule, and there was a gradual tendency in the direction of self-government, although it might be a long time off. It was our desire to help the different races to join in self-government, which would be a strength to civilization generally, and an advantage to every community. In conclusion he said:—"I have only to assert that we, Indians, generally are happy and contented under your merciful and prudent rule. You have found in us loyalty, obedience and devotion, and in return for your provident work you have merited our affection and confidence. You can always consider us as your best friends and rely on our loyalty in anxious times. If ever England should find herself in any trouble at home or abroad (which God forbid) we, Indians, will readily and cheerfully fight side by side against your enemies for the sanctity of our common rights, and for the maintenance of our common glory."

A FIFTY DAYS' FAST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on Wednesday, Dec. 14, says:—"Merlatti, contrary to expectation, has just accomplished his extraordinary fasting feat, which commenced fifty days ago. There has been some doubt as to his having completely fulfilled the terms of his engagement, since he began to take a little chemically prepared wine at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, the stipulated time being half-past six. He was also given some pepsum and meat-powder, but his stomach rejected them. The wine, however, did him good, and he was able to swallow it in repeated gulps and with infinite relish. According to the opinion of some of the doctors, he will be unable to eat any solid food for twenty-five days to come. Those who flocked to the Grand Hotel this afternoon for the pupose of seeing the Italian take his first instalment of nourishment were rather disappointed at finding, not the corpse-like form which they expected, but a man still apparently in health and spirits, although languid in body and anæmic in feature. Merlatti was propped up on pillows and reclined on a couch, near which were exhibited some of his drawings. A long counter kept the frequent and inquisitive crowds of men and women, who thronged to see him, from approaching too near his resting-place. The comparative healthiness of the man's appearance after so long a fast can only be attributed to the fact that the pangs of hunger are mitigated and intermittent after the first five or six days. I left Merlatti this evening at the banquet, over which he presided, in the Grand Hotel. Every seat at the tables was full, and nearly one hundred guests, among them being some women and children, were present. The Italian sat among the members of his medical committee, a lady being on his left. He seemed to regard the rich viands, appetizing sauces and sparkling wines, spread out in profusion before him, with a half-sad, half-amused air; but his knife and fork were silent amid the clatter of plates and the popping of champagne."

THE REPEATING RIFLE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Monday, Dec. 13, says:—"Herr Joseph Schulhof, the inventor of a new repeating rifle, which was tried recently at Enfield, leaves for England to-night for some final experiments with his rifle, which he believes may be adopted by the British Government. The rifle was introduced to the notice of Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill while they were in Vienna, and Herr Schulhof was subsequently invited to go to England. The experiments at Enfield were judged to be most satisfactory; but some modifications were suggested in the calibre of the cartridge, and these have now been effected. I saw the rifle tried this morning; and to an unprofessional eye it certainly looks as if it could not be excelled for simplicity and effectiveness. Without describing its mechanism, it may be said that it combines the two requisites essential for such weapons, for it can be used as an ordinary rifle as well as a repeater. The receptacle for the repeating action holds ten cartridges, which can be poured in with one turn of the hand from a cardboard case. The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements, the fourth being the turn of a lever which stops the repeating action. The loading for single-shot firing is done in three movements, and the action for reloading throws out the empty cartridge-case. Single shots are fired by a trigger, while the repeating action is worked by a knob-handle. All the mechanism of the breech can be taken to pieces without the use of a screw-driver. The cartridges, which are shaped like small claret-bottles, are of 7½ millimetres diameter, instead of 11 millimetres, as in the Martini-Henry. The weight of 130 of them equals that of 70 of the Martini-Henry cartridges, which is the charge usually carried by a soldier. The rifle is to cost 60 fr., which is about 15s. less than the Martini-Henry. The use of the cardboard cartridge-boxes is to be noticed; for in the Mannlicher system metal boxes are used, and if these get bent or dented, as they are liable to do, the cartridges may stick in them at the moment for loading. This is impossible with the Schulhof boxes, which are opened by simply tearing off a piece of paper. Moreover, the Mannlicher boxes only hold five cartridges instead of ten."

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* of Dec. 15 publishes the following communication:—"The events in Bulgaria, which intelligibly enough caused excitement in the Russian public and in the press, have served, among other things, to furnish some papers with an opportunity for discussing the political relations between the European Powers on one side and Russia on the other. Some journals, however, not confining their appreciation to generally known and undoubted facts, have, with the object of elucidationg these relations, indulged in speculations and suppositions. Based on such unstable ground, their reasonings, therefore, not only deviate from an impartial judgment, without which a fairly correct understanding of political questions is unattainable, but distinctly clash with the reality. The latter characteristic distinguishes some articles which have lately appeared dealing with German policy, in which it is sought to persuade the Russian public that the difficulties met with by Russia in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Bulgarian question are mainly due to the secret resistance of Germany, who is therefore designated as a dangerous enemy of Russia, who meditates evil against Russia's dignity and security. It can only be regretted that they should allow themselves to be carried away in this manner. With Germany, her immediate neighbour, Russia is connected by numerous vital interests; owing to which the relations between the two Powers have become more and more consolidated, as has already been proved by several trials. Such relations are equally important for the welfare of both States, and they are recognized as such by their Government, and we cannot but desire that they may endure for many a year. The Imperial Government, firmly intending as heretofore to show due respect for Germany's special interests, has full reason to be assured that Germany on her part also will continue to abstain from any action tending to affect the dignity of Russia or the interests which have arisen through our historical relations with our Eastern co-religionists, and that Germany's influence will be exclusively directed to the maintenance of the general peace which Europe needs, and which is equally the object of the most earnest desire of the Russian Czar and his people. The more complicated and critical political circumstances may be, the more caution and calm are imperative in discussing them, and, consequently, the less justification exists for the precipitate and self-opinionated character of the comments indulged in by newspapers whose voice is by no means unimportant in international relations."

A telegram from Rome says that, in consequence of the increasing agitation in Ireland, the Pope has conferred with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, with reference to the instructions to be sent to the Irish Bishops, charging them to keep the clergy in their respective dioceses scrupulously within the limits of their duty.

TROUBLE IN THE CONGO STATE.

Details have arrived at Brussels relative to the evacuation of the station of Stanley Falls by the forces of the Congo State. In the middle of August a female slave took refuge in the station. The Arab chief, her owner, demanded her surrender, which Mr. Deane, the chief of the station, refused. After some violent discussion peace was re-established, the steamer Stanley having in the meantime arrived at the station. A few days afterwards, however, the Arabs attacked the station. The Congo State soldiers, Houssas and Bangalas, fought well for three days; but, their ammunition being exhausted, they refused to continue the struggle, and embarked in pirogues in order to descend the river. Mr. Deane, Lieutenant Dubois, four Houssas, and four boys then set the station on fire, and retreated along the northern bank of the Congo. Lieutenant Dubois lost his balance on the steep bank and was drowned. Mr. Deane was hospitably received by some friendly natives, with whom he remained for a month. Captain Coquilhat, who commands the station of the Bangalas, on the arrival there on the 7th of September of the disbanded Houssas and Bangalas, went immediately on board the steamer L'Association Internationale Africaine to the Falls, and, not having sufficient forces to retake the station, he succeeded, after three days' search, in finding M. Deane. He reports that the negroes were much astonished at the power of resistence shown by the whites against the Arabs, whose loss in killed amounted to sixty men, while that of the whites was only two. The natives detest the Arabs, and are glad to be protected by the whites. Captain Coquilhat reports also that, during his voyage to the Falls, Matabuike, the old King of the Bangalas, died, and that after his return he invested the son of Matabuike with the royal dignity. The funeral of the old King took place without any human sacrifices being offered.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A committee, formed at a well-attended and thoroughly representative meeting of the Uncovenanted Servants now in England, at 45 Pall Mall, on Dec. 1, is now engaged in considering the programme of subjects which should be recommended to the consideration of the Service, as desirable to be impressed by all legitimate means on the attention of the Government. The committee itself represents all branches of the Uncovenanted Service, and has the assistance of some able retired members, who are well acquainted with the history and the wants of the several departments. The secretary is an experienced ex-official. We understand that there is a general feeling in favour of the establishment of a Service Association, not for agitation of a kind which might be embarrassing to the Indian administration, but for the purpose of mutual helpfulness, and to keep a watch on the general interests of Uncovenanted civilians, retired or non-retired, and to promote those interests in a manner at once temperate and consistent with perfect loyalty to their obligations to the Government of India. Of such an association, conducted with judgment, the Government could have no jealousy, or any right to complain. Communications to the committee should be addressed to "The Secretary, U. C. S, Committee, 45 Pall Mall, S. W."

OBITUARY.

General John Ellias Collings, C.B., late 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, died on Friday in last week at Grange-hill, Guernsey. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the sortie of the 26th of October. He also served in the Indian North-Western Frontier War of 1863 with the Eusafzye field force, commanding the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers at the attack and storming of the Conical Hill, and the capture of Umbeyla. For these services he was mentioned in despatches.

Major William O'Bryen Taylor, whose death is announced, entered the army with a commission in the 18th Royal Irish in 1852, and served with his regiment in the first Burmese war. He again saw fighting in the Crimea, where he was present and wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, and also was present at the fall of Sebastopol. From the Crimea he went with his regiment to India, and served there throughout the Mutiny. In 1865 he retired from the army with the rank of major, and in 1867 was appointed to her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in which corps he was subsequently first promoted to be clerk of the cheque and adjutant, and in 1876 to be the standard-bearer.

NOTICES.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes cooler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has given rise to Spurious Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up by Unscrupulous Dealers by ignorant Persons. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before completing purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above Railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery especially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

EXPORTBIER BRAUEREI PILSEN

TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED

BOTTLED AT THE PILSENER BREWERY FOR THE UNDERSIGNED ONLY

Treacher & Co. LIMITED. Bombay, Byculla and Poona

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per doz. Cash.

Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	" "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	" "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 4	4 4	" "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 12	5 0	" "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	" "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	" "
BASS'S BEER, in Kilderkins	33 0 each.		

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

COLD AIR MACHINES.

SNOW MAKING MACHINES.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SIDE SADDLES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat...	Rs.	100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	"	125 to 135

&c. &c. &c.

THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

DUNNETT & Co.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs.	35
4½ do. do. do.	"	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	"	55
The same with alarum	"	65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	"	70
The same with alarum	"	80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	"	90
The same with lever movement	"	100
5½ In. high do. do.	"	115
The same with repeater actions	"	125
The same repeater and alarum ... Rs. 130 &	"	140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	"	200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	"	225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	"	275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	"	450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	"	120
Do. do. extra Finish	"	150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	"	75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	"	280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed ... Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do Time-piece with seconds hand.	65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial ...	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial ...	30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements ...	Rs. 5 to 60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)

BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY P. VUCCINO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—

TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84

D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3 0
2. Duke of Connaught	" " 4 0	8. Alpha	" " 2 8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" " 4 0	9. Prince of Wales	" " 2 0
4. Finos (Lady)	" " 3 0	10. Prince Boris	" " 2 0
5. Bosphorus	" " 3 8	11. Victoria	" " 1 8
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" " 3 0	12. Sultan	" " 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aro matique), per lb.	" 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 9 0
El Re del Mondo	" 50	" 11 0	El Caliope	" 50	" 6 0
Jose Vargas	" 50	" 10 0	La Selika	" 50	" 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50	" 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	" 50	" [illegible]
Trabucos Alexandrie	" 25	" 3 4	La Flor de Java	" 100	" [illegible]
Semiramis	" 100	" 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	" 100	" [illegible]

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for use, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. [illegible]
Medium	" " 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" " 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO. BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, Lond

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THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

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